Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bowerie Street
Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 765.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860. PRICE {UNSTAMPED .. 5d. STAMPED ..... 6d.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS

for the LATTER HALF of 1860.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
SUN. 1	Holt (Norfolk).		W 1	Tavistock (Devon).		S 1	Sheerness (Kent).	
M 2			Th 2			SUN 2		
T 3	Leamington.		F 3			M 3		
W 4			S 4			T 4		
Th 5			SUN 5			W 5		
F 6			M 6	Liskeard (Cornwall).		Th 6	Chatham (Kent).	
S 7			T 7			F 7		
SUN 8			W 8			S 8		
M 9	Worcester.		Th 9	Kingsbridge (Devon).		SUN 9		
T 10			F 10			M 10		
W 11			S 11			T 11	LONDON: 6, Cambridge-st., Rutherfield street, Lower road Islington N	
Th 12			SUN 12			W 12		
F 13			M 13	Teignmouth. (Devon).		Th 13		
S 14			T 14			F 14		
SUN 15			W 15			S 15	Bradford (Yorkshire).	
M 16	Cheltenham.		Th 16	Exeter.		SUN 16		
T 17			F 17			M 17		
W 18			S 18			T 18		
Th 19			SUN 19			W 19		
F 20			M 20	Bristol.		Th 20	Dumfries (Scotland).	
S 21			T 21			F 21		
SUN 22			W 22			S 22		
M 23	Devonport.		Th 23			SUN 23		
T 24			F 24			M 24	Sanquhar (Scotland)	
W 25			S 25			T 25		
Th 26			SUN 26			W 26		
F 27			M 27	LONDON 6, Cambridge-st., Rutherfield street, Lower road Islington N		Th 27	Kilmarnk. (Scotland).	
S 28			T 28			F 28		
SUN 29			W 29			S 29		
M 30			Th 30			SUN 30		
T 31			F 31					

OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
M 1	Stirling (Scotland)		Th 1	Edinburgh.		S 1	Blackburn.	
T 2			F 2			SUN 2		
W 3			S 3			M 3	Rawtenstall (Lancashire).	
Th 4			SUN 4			T 4		
F 5			M 5	Leith, near Edinburgh.		W 5		
S 6			T 6			Th 6	Bacup, Lancashire.	
SUN 7			W 7			F 7		
M 8	Alva near Stirling).		Th 8	Glasgow.		S 8		
T 9			F 9			SUN 9		
W 10			S 10			M 10	Ramsbottom, Lanca-hire.	
Th 11			SUN 11			T 11		
F 12			M 12	Paisley.		W 12		
S 13			T 13			Th 13	Bury, Lancashire.	
SUN 14			W 14			F 14		
M 15	Aberdeen.		Th 15	Carlisle.		S 15		
T 16			F 16			SUN 16		
W 17			S 17			M 17	Radcliffe Bridge, Lancashire.	
Th 18			SUN 18			T 18		
F 19			M 19	Sedbergh (Yorkshire).		W 19		
S 20			T 20			Th 20	Oldham (near Manchester.)	
SUN 21			W 21			F 21		
M 22	Dundee.		Th 22	Kendal (Westmoreland).		S 22		
T 23			F 23			SUN 23		
W 24			S 24			M 24	LONDON: (6, Cambridge-st., Rutherfield street, Lower-road, Islington, N.	
Th 25			SUN 25			T 25		
F 26			M 26	Sabden (nr. Blackburn)		W 26		
S 27			T 27			Th 27		
SUN 28			W 28	Blackburn (Lancashire).		F 28		
M 29	Edinburgh.		Th 29			S 29		
T 30			F 30			SUN 30		
W 31						M 31		

N.B.—Letters to be addressed "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed, for which see above.—T. C.

CENSUS BILL.

At a MEETING of the BOARD of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, JUNE 25th, 1860, Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Board, while cordially approving of the Bill for taking the Census of England in 1861, earnestly protest against that part of Clause 4 in said Bill, which requires that every occupier of a dwelling-house shall make a return of the "religious profession" of "every living person who abode in every house on the night of Sunday, April 7, 1861."

2. That a Petition, founded on the foregoing Resolution, and requesting the withdrawal of the phrase "religious profession" in Clause 4, be presented to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell.

3. That the Board, having confidence in the general accuracy of the returns of the Census 1851 on attendance at places of worship, which returns were not requested by the Nonconformist body, would not object to the repetition of a similar inquiry, should it be deemed desirable.

4. That the Board earnestly entreat all the Independent Churches in the Metropolis and the Provinces to petition immediately for the withdrawal of the obnoxious clause.

PHILOSOPHY and REVELATION

A COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on the above subject will be delivered by A. J. SCOTT, Esq., A.M., in the Theatre of the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION, EDWARDS-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, on the Evenings of MONDAY, July 2; FRIDAY, July 6; TUESDAY, July 10; and FRIDAY, July 13.

Each Lecture to commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets for the Course—reserved seats, 1*l.* 1*s.*; unreserved seats, 10*s.* 6*d.*—may be obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street; Warren Hall and Co.'s, Cambridge-terrace, Camden-road; Ward and Co.'s, Paternoster-row; and at the Library of the Institution.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

At a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held June 22nd, it was resolved:—

1. That this committee respectfully tenders its warmest thanks to the Right Hon. Lord Lyveden for his highly effective advocacy of the Church-rate Abolition Bill in the House of Lords, on the 19th inst.; and also thanks the sixty-six other Peers who spoke, voted, or paired in favour of the second reading.

2. That the committee congratulates the friends of the measure on the increased support which it has received in the Upper House of Parliament, and is encouraged by the character of the debate, as well as by the result of the division on this occasion, to renewed exertion to get the Bill passed into law.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

and SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY next, the 3rd July, in the SCHOOL-ROOM of STEPNEY MEETING, GARDEN-STREET, STEPNEY.

JOSEPH CRANE, Esq., in the Chair.

An Address on "Justification by Faith" will be delivered by one of the Students, to whom the "First Homes's Jubilee Prize" has been awarded; after which the Report will be read, and the Meeting addressed by several Ministers.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.

J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

JUBILEE of the CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

This being the Jubilee Year of the Congregational School, Lewisham, the Committee are strongly of opinion that the event should not be allowed to pass without some corresponding commemoration or memorial

The question has been—How can this be best done? More than one mode has been suggested to the Committee, but after repeated and mature deliberation, they have resolved so to enlarge and improve the present edifice, as better to adapt it to all domestic and educational purposes. To insure this end, they propose to build an additional wing to the existing structure, including dormitories, lavatories, and an infirmary or sick ward, with various other alterations and improvements, at the estimated cost of 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.* Or should the liberality of the Christian public justify the removal of the Institution to another locality, and the erection or purchase of other premises, the Committee will be only too happy to carry into effect a scheme so much in harmony with the views and feelings of many of their friends and supporters.

Impressed with the fact, that this is a day which demands a bolder line of action in all our educational and religious movements, the Committee appeal to the Congregational Nonconformists of England and Wales, and to the members of other Christian communions, to unite with them in raising a Jubilee Fund, to be devoted to the placing of the Institution on such a footing as shall, in some degree, be commensurate with its claims, and with the wealth and the influence of a great Christian community.

The Institution was founded fifty years ago, for boarding and educating the sons of Congregational Ministers resident in England or Wales, and since its foundation it has extended its provisions to above four hunded pupils, some of whom are now engaged in the work of the Christian ministry, at home or abroad; some in commercial pursuits; and others occupying offices of great trust and responsibility.

At present, the number which can be received into the School is limited to forty; the alterations contemplated will provide for ten more, with far greater accommodation to the whole.

The applications for admission are both numerous and urgent; but from the half-yearly list of fifteen or twenty candidates, it is seldom, if ever, practicable to elect more than four or five. Now, when it is remembered that by far the greater number of these applications are made by men of God, who have devoted their life to the Christian ministry, and who are prosecuting their sublime work with unwearied energy, and in the spirit of self-sacrificing love, while their income from all sources ranges from only 50*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, nothing more need be said to awaken the sympathy, and to call forth the generosity of those whom God has more highly favoured, and whom He has made the stewards of His manifold bounty. To be able even to ease the burden which presses on the heart of not a few of these holy and devoted men—to chase away even one darker shadow from their hearth and their home—to pour even one drop of sweetness into their otherwise often bitter cup, is, indeed, to realise and enjoy all that is implied in the profound words of incarnate love—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Contributions or congregational collections toward this Jubilee Fund will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Hankey and Co., Fenchurch-street; the Treasurer, C. Curling, Esq., Clapham-common; or the Secretary, the Rev. George Rose, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Bloomsbury, or 15, Paragon, Old Kent road, London; and by any Member of the Committee.

The following contributions and promises have been already received:—

G. Freeman, Esq.	£50	0 0	W. Muller, Esq. ..	5	0 0
S. Morley, Esq. ..	20	0 0	Mr. Pritchett	5	0 0
Charles Roberts, Esq.	20	0 0	R. F. Potter, Esq. ..	5	5 0
Rev. D. Blow	20	0 0	J. Sard, Esq.	5	5 0
Miss Cooper	20	0 0	S. T. B. Stanton, Esq.	5	0 0
E. Herne, Esq. ..	10	10 0	Mr. Young	5	5 0
S. P. Arnold, Esq. ..	5	5 0	Mrs. Viney and Daughters	3	0 0
S. Castleden, Esq. ..	5	5 0			
R. Cunliffe, jun., Esq.	5	5 0	J. Barrett, Esq. ..	3	3 0
Rev. John Clayton ..	5	0 0	J. D. Bayly, Esq. ..	2	2 0
John Dawson, Esq. ..	5	5 0	Rev. J. S. Pearsall ..	2	2 0
R. J. Kitchener, Esq.	5	5 0	Rev. H. Townley ..	2	2 0

PARIS.—The Rev. R. ASHTON will be glad to communicate with any Ministerial Brother who may be intending to visit Paris this season.

Congregational Library, June 27, 1860.

A PERSON, respectably connected, member of a Congregational Church, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as useful COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER to an Elderly Lady or Gentleman, where she would be treated as one of the Family. Satisfactory References can be given.
Address, R. D., Post-office, St. Alban's, Herts.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged PERSON, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a WIDOWER, or to wait and attend upon an elderly or invalid Lady or Gentleman. No objection to children or to travel. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Highest references can be given.
Address, S. P., 17, St. Paul's-terrace, Manor-road, Walworth, S.

REQUIRED, by a RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, a SITUATION in a small pious family, as Housekeeper and Attendant upon a Lady, or to take the charge of a Widower's Family, or in any capacity where a person of strict integrity would be valued. Is a first-class Milliner and Dressmaker, and of systematic and economic habits. References unexceptionable.
Address, S. K., 34, Sussex-street, London University.

THE FRIENDS of a respectable YOUNG PERSON, aged Sixteen, wish to obtain for her a SITUATION in a Pious Family or to wait on a Lady. Would not object to assist in light housework.
Address, S. E., London House, Grays, Essex.

WANTED, a FEMALE ASSISTANT in a GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE. Good address and obliging manners indispensable. A member of a Christian church preferred.
Apply, S. T. Evans, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, SEVERAL APPRENTICES in a large DRAPERY, OUTFITTING, and UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS in the Country.
Apply, stating age and references, to Mr. T. White, Aldershot.

WANTED, a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE; he will be treated as one of the Family, and will be expected to conform to its rules. A small premium required.
Apply to Peter Perry, Lower Tooting, Surrey.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, by T. H. and G. Bennett, an experienced hand as FIRST SALESWOMAN.
Blandford, Dorset, June, 1860.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Allen Auscombe, Harpenden, Herts, is wanting a respectable YOUNG MAN, about Twenty-one, for the General Drapery, who would be satisfied with the arrangements of a quiet Dissenting family. A member of a Congregational or Baptist Church preferred.
Also an IMPROVER for the Millinery and Dressmaking.

TO CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an experienced HAND in the above Business, for a permanency. Satisfactory references required.
Apply to Mr. H. Fox, High-street, Reading.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY, 19 years of age, who has been three years in the business, desires a SITUATION as ASSISTANT. Satisfactory references if required.
Address, X. Y., 27, Halford-street, Leicester.

TO PARENTS, &c.—In an old-established GROCERY BUSINESS a VACANCY occurs for an active intelligent YOUTH, of about Fifteen, as an APPRENTICE. There is a comfortable home, in a Dissenting Family. One from the country preferred.
Address, S. Hamer, 3, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, London, N.

TO the BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—WANTED immediately, a respectable YOUNG PERSON, accustomed to the Retail Shoe Trade.
Apply, by letter, stating age, salary, &c., to T. Smith, 5, Rose-place, Sittingbourne.

A LIGHT PORTER.—An honest, industrious MAN, aged Twenty-eight, WANTS such a SITUATION in London. Unexceptionable References.
Address, A. B., Post-office, Hackney-road, N.E.

BLENHEIM-HOUSE SCHOOL, FAREHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
Conducted by Mr. GRACE, Member of the Congregational Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. VARTY.
Young Gentlemen receive a superior education, thoroughly qualifying them for either Professional or Commercial life. The domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, and the locality most salubrious. Terms, moderate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Mrs. FLETCHER, 7, MONTAGUE-VILLAS, RICHMOND-HILL, receives a few LITTLE BOYS to Educate with her own Children. Mrs. F. has the assistance of a very efficient Resident Teacher. Prospectuses on application. School Re-opens on the 30th July.
Referees:—Rev. J. Baldwin Brown; Rev. J. Stephen; Rev. Dr. Steane; Rev. Dr. Emerton, Hampstead; Rev. J. French; Dr. Lockhart, Blackheath; J. [illegible], Wandsworth, &c., &c.

ONE PENNY NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

EDUCATION.—Under Twelve, £4 10s. per Quarter, inclusive, at Mr. GARRETT'S ACADEMY, WOKINGHAM. Referees, Messrs. Weight and Barford, Surgeons, Wokingham; also Pupils' Parents.

EDUCATION.—Sixteen Guineas per annum. In a highly respectable school, THREE or FOUR BOYS may be received on the above reduced terms. Instruction solid. Situation highly salubrious, with extensive grounds.

For particulars address Beta, care of Messrs. Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, City.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE.

A MATHEMATICAL TUTOR will be required at Michaelmas.

Applicants must state their age, religious persuasion, number of years' experience in teaching, and referees.

Salary, 100*l.* per annum, resident; or 120*l.* per annum, non-resident; in the latter case, the Tutor, if married, would have the privilege of taking Boarders.

Applications must be addressed to the Principal.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

THREE SHORROCK FELLOWSHIPS (yearly value 33*l.*), tenable, one for Three Years; two each for two years, will be Open to Students entering upon the Theological Course of the College in the Sessions commencing September, 1860.

ONE HADFIELD SCHOLARSHIP (yearly value 25*l.*), tenable for Two Years, will be Open to any Student entering on the general course of the College in September, 1860.

The Examinations for the above Exhibitions will be held in December.

The Subjects for Examination and other Particulars may be learned by application to the Rev. Professor Newth, at the College, Manchester.

Application for admission to the College should be made not later than August 21, and should be addressed to the President at the College, or to the Secretary, the Rev. A. Clark, Stockport.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnstly solicited.

OXFORD JUNIOR COLLEGE.

Principal—The Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, Baptist Minister.
Classical and Mathematical Professor—The Rev. E. ELLIS, M.A. (Oxon.)
Resident and other Masters.

A First-class EDUCATION will be given, at moderate charges.

Term will commence on August 1, 1860.

For particulars apply to the Principal, Park Town, Oxford.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shirland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the titles of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

Will RE-OPEN JULY 8.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST, DORSETSHIRE.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 25th.

Parkstone, June 19th, 1860.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

The Rev. W. FLAVEL HURNDALL, M.A., Ph.D. (late of Worcester), has been appointed HEAD MASTER and CHAPLAIN of the Mill-Hill School, and will meet the Pupils to commence the work of the Session on WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1860.

Further information may be obtained from the Rev. T Rees, Resident Secretary, Mill Hill, near Hendon, Middlesex.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, assisted by well-qualified Masters, University Graduates, RECEIVES TWENTY-FIVE PUPILS.

Special attention is directed to the free use of French and German, and to a fair acquaintance with General Science.

The house and situation are highly approved. Prospectuses on application.

Copies of "School Honor" forwarded on receipt of four stamps.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALL receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

Referees—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.

The ensuing quarter will commence on the 31st of July.

There is a Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

Established Fifty-four Years.
Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, and Mr. I. R. THOMSON, B.A.

Plans of Education such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils instructed in subjects required for the Public Examinations. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. References of the highest order. Premises and grounds extensive, and situation admirably salubrious.

Terms, Twenty-five and Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

PARK HOUSE, PARK-ROAD, STOKE NEWINGTON, N.

Miss MILLER receives Ten Young Ladies to Board and Educate.

Talented Professors attend.

The Midsummer Recess will terminate on the 23rd of July.

Referees: D. J. White, Esq., College House, Edmonton; Rev. W. S. Edwards, Florence Villa, Canonbury; Rev. T. Aveling, Amhurst-road, Shacklewell.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.

In this Institution special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Education of the Pupils.

The Commercial Course constitutes a thorough preparation for practical pursuits.

The Classical and Mathematical Studies are so conducted as to qualify for Matriculation with honours at London University, or for the Government Examinations.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on August 2.

SEA-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.—A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from the ages of Six to Twelve Years, to educate with her own son. The Pupils will receive sound instruction, careful moral training, and every attention to their health, domestic comfort, and happiness.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to Mrs. Bartlett, Mill Hill, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

References are kindly permitted to the following friends:—Rev. George Smith, Poplar; E. Rye Smith, Esq., Hackney; A. Foulger, Esq., Walthamstow; the Misses Rogers, Birmingham; Mrs. Robert White, Cowes; Rev. Joseph Waite, East Cowes.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

EDUCATION.—SEASIDE.

CHURCHFIELD HOUSE, MARGATE.

Mr. F. L. SOPER educates Young Gentlemen for Mercantile or Professional pursuits. The course of instruction is complete in every department, embracing all the subjects required for the Merchant's Counting-house, or the Middle-class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. The subjects are thoroughly taught in a manner the most attractive and best adapted to develope the pupils' own powers, and induce individual thought. Moral and religious culture receive the attention due to their high importance, while the health and domestic comfort of the pupils are objects of unremitting care.

Terms moderate. Prospectuses on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL: The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

THE above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum, and there are no extras, except for French and Drawing, which, if required, are taught at a charge of one guinea each per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

SYDENHAM — PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situate, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referees: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

June 2, 1860.

I have had to regret the absence of the Rev. H. J. Bevis, who has united with me on two previous occasions in witnessing the Examination of Mr. Jackson's Academy. But I may be permitted to express the very great pleasure with which I listened to the reading of the several classes in Latin, Greek, French, and German. Passages were selected at will from the whole of the books over which they have gone during the year, and the translations, the grammatical analysis, the history and geography connected with them, were given in a manner to reflect great credit both on Mr. Jackson and his Pupils. The whole tone of the school appeared eminently satisfactory. Not only are the younger boys thoroughly grounded in the elements of the different languages taught, but as they advance, they seem to work with a vigour and a perseverance which augur well for their usefulness in future life.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M.,
Minister of Wells-street Chapel,
Oxford-street, London.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 24.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. SCHNEIDER intends, during the Midsummer Vacation, to remove to large and commodious Premises, recently erected for her, where she will have accommodation for an increased number of Young Ladies as resident Pupils. The House is detached, and pleasantly situated on the outskirts of Leicester.

The comforts of home are offered, with all the advantages of a Religious and Literary Education. English, in all its branches, is thoroughly taught, and the Modern Languages have that prominence assigned to them which their importance at the present day so much requires. Conversational proficiency is secured by unremitting exercise under experienced resident French and German Teachers.

Mr. SCHNEIDER, a Composer and first-rate Performer of Music, devotes much of his time to the instruction of the Young Ladies. A Master of the School of Design attends for Drawing, Flower Painting, &c. Inclusive Terms, Fifty Guineas per annum.

The Newarke, Leicester.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS:—
REV. A. STEWART AND SONS.

THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON TUESDAY, JULY 17th.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

PALMER-HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes at the above institution took place on Friday, the 15th inst.

Although the former part of the day had been unpropitious, the evening was very fine, affording the company a good opportunity to witness the drilling exercises, which introduced the business of the evening, and were performed with great credit both to Major Ruston and his pupils.

At half-past six the company adjourned from the ground to the large school-room, which was suitably prepared and decorated for the occasion.

Among those present were the Revs. H. Allon, Joseph Beazley, W. Fairbrother, and George Stewart, Captain Wight, T. Engall, J. Broomhall, T. S. Geard, J. C. Grinling, and Robert Sinclair, Esqs., and other gentlemen.

The recitations were of a particularly interesting character, and were delivered in a manner reflecting great credit upon the young gentlemen, some of whom appeared before an assembly for the first time. Vocal and instrumental music (under the superintendence of Mr. W. Holdsworth) was introduced at suitable intervals.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. STEWART rose and said:—I think it best not to protract the recitations, and will therefore proceed to distribute the prizes and medals—the most interesting part of the business of the evening. Before the prizes are awarded, I would just say that they are prizes strictly so called, and not presents or marks of favour. Every boy in the school keeps an account of his standing as to conduct and lessons during the whole half-year. He sends home a monthly report to his parents. Each one, therefore, knows his standing for conduct and lessons just about as correctly as I do; consequently, were I, through favoritism, to pass over any pupil, his companions would at once see the injustice. Hence I have nothing to do but to distribute the rewards.

The following is the list of the successful competitors:—

PRIZES.

1. W. W. Anderson	7. H. H. Cripps	13. H. Adams
2. F. Bide	8. T. S. Sinclair	14. B. M. Wight
3. H. Geard	9. S. C. George	15. T. S. Cooper
4. J. J. Anderson	10. G. A. De Garis	16. J. Mills
5. W. H. Mackinnon	11. E. J. Wheeler	17. I. Stow
6. C. Geard	12. I. J. Colbridge	

Present for Good Conduct and Diligence:—W. C. Manger.

MEDALS.

Superior Conduct:—H. Geard, C. Geard, W. W. Anderson, W. H. Mackinnon, F. Bide, H. M. Dodd, T. S. Cooper, J. J. Anderson, N. A. Singer, H. Walker, H. G. Young.

Mathematics:—T. S. Sinclair, for Euclid; H. Adams, Algebra; E. J. Wheeler, Arithmetic; W. H. Mackinnon, Arithmetic.

Languages:—E. J. Wheeler, Greek and German; W. W. Anderson, Latin; W. H. Mackinnon, Latin and German; Benj. Rix, Latin; J. J. Anderson, Latin; G. A. De Garis, French.

English:—1. W. W Anderson; 2. S. C. George; 3. H. Walker.

Writing:—1. H. H. Cripps; 2. W. W. Anderson; 3. A. Johnson.

Drawing:—1. Joseph Stewart; 2. J. J. Anderson.

Mapping:—1. Joseph Stewart; 2. H. H. Cripps.

It is very gratifying to know that the honours conferred at this establishment largely accomplish the object proposed, and that as the result an increasing interest is sustained in the study of the languages and mathematics, as well as in the various branches of English, while, from the specimens of writing, drawing, and mapping, which were submitted to the company, it is evident that these departments receive due attention also.

Mr. SOWART then rose to thank Mr. Stewart for the agreeable manner in which he had entertained the visitors during the evening, and for his well-known kindness to all pupils under his charge, which sentiment he felt convinced was reciprocated by all present.

Mr. STEWART having briefly replied,

The Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY, recently returned from Australia, rose and said that the proceedings terminated very abruptly. He expected that Mr. Stewart would have been glad to hear a few friends speak. He went on to say that he had been under Mr. Stewart's charge for a considerable time between twenty and thirty years ago; that in the course of his life he had never met with a gentleman from whom he had received more benefit; that it had pleased God to give him some success on the opposite side of the world, in thankfulness for which he never failed to remember Mr. Stewart. He desired to say that Mr. Stewart was the first man who realised his ideal of a Christian gentleman; that he had seen in him such integrity of purpose, and nobility of character, that he had never ceased to turn to him with admiration as the model of a Christian gentleman; and from what he then saw, Mr. Stewart was the same man that he had been five-and-twenty years ago. Having such men at the head of her educational establishments, he did not wonder that England occupied the position she did. On his way home he had seen convincing proofs of his country's power and skill in the magnificent fortress of Gibraltar, one of the finest specimens of engineering in the world; and he was persuaded that the military spirit shown in the formation of Rifle Corps, together with the intellectual culture supplied at such institutions as this, afforded him strong grounds for believing that her downfall was not near at hand. In conclusion the rev. gentleman said that he felt under so much obligation to Mr. Stewart, that he would have been disappointed had he not had the opportunity of saying those few words.

Mr. STEWART: It affords me unspeakable satisfaction to find so many cases of a similar character to yours. I look back with delight to the many pleasant days we spent at Barnet, where I had for nearly thirty years the direction of the education of the young. I still feel it to be an important charge. I know none more serious and important. It is an arduous undertaking, but to me an agreeable one.

Mr. GEARD then expressed in a few words his feeling of satisfaction with the domestic arrangements, and joined with other parents in thanking Mrs. and the Misses Stewart for their kindness and attention to the pupils.

The company then separated, amid the hearty cheering of the boys.

EDUCATION.—Mr. JOSEPH FREEMAN begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED to more COMMODIOUS PREMISES, situate at Stratford-green, Essex, E.

Mr. F. prepares young gentlemen for Professional or Mercantile Life.

One of Mr. F.'s Pupils passed in the First Division at the London University Matriculation Examination last January. Another obtained a First-class Certificate and Honours from the College of Preceptors, and other pupils have obtained Certificates of proficiency from the College, both in the general and commercial departments.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application. School Duties will be RESUMED JULY 18.

RUNNYMEDE SCHOOL, EGHAM, SURREY, half an hour's ride from Waterloo Station.

This School offers a sound English and Commercial Education, with careful moral and religious training, and the enjoyment of every domestic comfort. The locality is delightful and healthy. Terms, Twenty Guineas per annum. References to parents. Mr. CLEMOW, Principal.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 765.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. STAMPED..... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LORDS' "NO."

A SECOND time the Lords have said "No" to the demand of the people for the abolition of Church-rates made through the House of Commons—a second time, but with a smaller majority, and with far less bounce than before. The demand was more feebly urged—and yet the response was more falteringly given. Two years since, the "No" had rammed into it all the strength the Lords could collect—and it was discharged with a bang that was meant to frighten the Commons into some compromise. It was a sad waste of powder, for it did not succeed. The question returned upon them in precisely the same shape. They have again rejected it, and by a large majority—but this time in a tone implying the consciousness that their "No" will not settle the matter. The hope of compromise is given up, and the Lords' "No," duly interpreted, now means, "Not at present"—"Not till the pressure shall become inconenient."

We are by no means indisposed to humour their lordships, and particularly the members of the episcopal bench. We think it quite possible, without going a step out of our way, to give them a sip or two from the same cup which they are so fond of handing to us. If the steadfast friends of Church-rate Abolition will but consistently use the instruments which come within their reach, as we confidently believe they will, they may open the eyes of the right reverend fathers to the fact that saying "No" is a game which two parties can play at. Of this, however, enough for the present moment. All we desire them to understand is that if, before assenting to a surrender of Church-rates, they are waiting for some other forms of pressure than those they now bear, it is probable enough they will not have to wait long.

Moreover, of that kind of pressure which has already been brought to bear upon them, we deem ourselves tolerably well warranted in assuring them that they have felt the *minimum*. The evidence taken before the Lords' Committee, of which so much has been craftily, so much has been ignorantly, said, has done its worst work, and it amounted, after all, to nothing more than temporary obstruction. At any rate, that manœuvre cannot be repeated. It will require, of course, considerable additional labour to recover lost ground—but it is not beyond recovery, and the abolitionists are not the men to shirk the requisite expenditure either of time, expense, or personal exertion. Suffice it to say, they are not disheartened. They can better afford to wait awhile than to win a sudden victory. They never expected, they would not have been prepared for, success this Session. They have sustained, it is true, unlooked-for damage—they have encountered more serious opposition than they anticipated—but they have also evoked a much wider interest in support of their object, they have carried their Bill unmutilated through the Commons, and they have somewhat improved their position in the House of Lords. Their plan of the campaign, therefore, has not been frustrated. They have worked out their original *programme*. Spite of the ill chances, and clever tactics, and increased forces, by which they have been beset, they have reached the point which, at the opening of the Session, they had expected to reach. Their *morale* is as good as ever it was—better, in our judgment. And, profiting by the experience they have acquired, they will take the field again next Session with the spirit of men who know not what it is to accept "No" as a final answer to their righteous demands.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE CENSUS BILL.

WE gladly insert the following letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury to the *Record*:—

Sir,—The following extract from the *Nonconformist* has just been put before me:—

"We have ascertained, and, as we believe, on reliable authority, that Sir George Cornewall Lewis is not the original nor the chief offender in this matter, that he assented to the obnoxious provision of the bill with reluctance, and that he would now withdraw it with satisfaction. We hear that the prime mover in the business was the Earl of Shaftesbury, and that, by means of his influence with Lord Palmerston, he got the Premier committed to it, who imposed on the Home Secretary his supreme command."

The statement is wholly untrue. I never heard of the clause until long after the introduction of the bill into the House of Commons. I now consider it to be impracticable. It will give, in many instances, no returns at all; and, in many more, very fallacious returns. If made compulsory, it will be a perilous violation of religious liberty.

Your obedient servant,

June 22, 1860. SHAFTESBURY.

We accept this disclaimer with great satisfaction—and publish it with all the more eagerness, in that it comes under our notice by accident only. We willingly apologise to the noble lord for having believed, and, in some sort, intimated our belief in, anything relating to him which is unfounded in fact. The rumour reached us from *two* independent sources, both of them, as we thought, entitled to confidence. No one will be more rejoiced than we are to learn that our informants were themselves misinformed. The public, however, will be relieved to hear Lord Shaftesbury's decided expression of opinion in reference to the "religious profession" enactment of the Census Bill, and will, perhaps, forgive our having been misled, for the sake of the strong repudiation of the provision which it has occasioned.

Above ninety members of the Liberal side of the House of Commons have, we are given to understand, signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, strongly objecting to the measure as it stands. A considerable number have expressed hearty concurrence in the object of the memorial, and a determination, when the time comes, to vote against the offensive words, who will not, however, "fetter their discretion" (as they phrase it) by signing anything. The very best turn that can now be done the Ministry, is to put all possible pressure upon them. They *must* give way. We feel pretty well assured that, in the end, they *will* give way. The more force brought to bear upon them, the easier will be their retreat—the better their excuse for retreating. No stone, therefore, should be left unturned. Every legitimate means should be employed, and the more strenuously because hope is at the bottom of the cup. This time we mean to triumph—but it will only be by the most active and untiring exertions.

THE PROPOSED RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

We give below a bare summary of what is being done throughout the country, so far as has come under our observation, to defeat the insidious proposal for a householders' return of the "religious profession" of the population. We understand that members have rarely been so besieged with communications from their constituents as on this question, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Baines will have been supported by a large number of petitions before the Census Bill goes into committee on the 11th of July. One important feature of the movement is worthy of general adoption, viz., memorials to Lord Palmerston and Sir G. C. Lewis, personally.

Inside the House of Commons the objection to the Home Secretary's scheme has become so great that we question if Ministers would not now gladly find themselves compelled to withdraw it. Mr. Disraeli's promise of "cordial support" to Lord Palmerston from the Opposition turns out to be fallacious. The Conservatives are far more divided than the Liberals on this subject, and many of them are evidently averse to flying in the faces of their Dissenting constituents by abetting this fraudulent proposal.

The Primitive Methodists are getting up petitions to Parliament. This body numbers 675 travelling and 11,384 local preachers, and 132,114 members. A resolution recommending petitioning to all the congregations was adopted at the recent quarterly meeting of the London Second Circuit.—An influential correspondent at Manchester says that, though he should have no objection to state his personal opinion, he should give a direct refusal, as the head of an establishment, to ask his domestics any question on a matter which rests between a man's own conscience and his Maker.—At Plymouth a meeting of various Nonconformists has been held, and a memorial adopted to the Home Secretary, as well as a petition to Parliament, praying that the plan be abandoned.—At Leeds a requisition is being got up to the mayor to call a town's meeting. A correspondent says, "The feeling against the clause is becoming stronger."—At Leicester also a town's meeting is to be held to-morrow (Thursday). The requisition is signed by fourteen ministers and various laymen, comprising members of all denominations.—At Great Yarmouth preparations are being made for a public meeting.—From King's Lynn and neighbourhood eight petitions are likely to be sent up.—There are also to be public meetings at Portsea, Reading, and Llanelly.—An active friend at Norwich writes:—"I hope this ungrateful thrust of the Whig Government will in the end have a good influence on the action of Nonconformists. They were becoming amazingly apathetic."—From Bedford, "We are moving here, and both town and county M.P.'s have been written to."—The M.P.'s for Boston are all right. Petitions from congregations are being signed, and village petitions to be got up, and a public meeting under consideration.—At Coleshill, Tamworth, a petition to Parliament and a memorial to Sir George C. Lewis have been transmitted; the former to Sir Robert Peel. "We have done our best," writes a correspondent, "to defeat this most insidious attack on our liberties, civil as well as religious. Lord Palmerston's conduct throughout has been quite unworthy of his high station. The unseemly levity of his remarks to the High Church deputation reflects anything but credit on him. But we can expect little seriousness from the defender of prize-fights."—The sitting M.P.'s for Wolverhampton (Bethell and Villiers) have been memorialised. They are both right on the subject.—A Camberwell correspondent suggests that if Ministers should persist with their scheme they should be informed that Dissenters will refuse to answer any of the Census queries, and return the papers blank.—From Derby a correspondent writes:—

As Dissenters we have too long, in order to keep or bring into office Liberals, supported them, though it has been their wont to pet us when they are out, and to snub us when we have lifted them into office. You will be aware that ten days ago the Dissenters of Derby had a meeting, passed resolutions, and agreed to a petition on the subject.

A Newbury correspondent states that a memorial signed by the Mayor, ex-Mayor, five ministers, and

EDUCATION.—Under Twelve, £4 10s. per Quarter, inclusive, at Mr. GARRETT'S ACADEMY, WOKINGHAM. Referees, Messrs. Weight and Barford, Surgeons, Wokingham; also Pupils' Parents.

EDUCATION.—Sixteen Guineas per annum. In a highly respectable school, THREE or FOUR BOYS may be received on the above reduced terms. Instruction solid. Situation highly salubrious, with extensive grounds.

For particulars address Beta, care of Messrs. Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, City.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE.

A MATHEMATICAL TUTOR will be required at Michaelmas.

Applicants must state their age, religious persuasion, number of years' experience in teaching, and referees.

Salary, 100*l.* per annum, resident; or 120*l.* per annum, non-resident; in the latter case, the Tutor, if married, would have the privilege of taking Boarders.

Applications must be addressed to the Principal.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

THREE SHORROCK FELLOWSHIPS (yearly value 33*l.*), tenable, one for Three Years; two each for two years, will be Open to Students entering upon the Theological Course of the College in the Sessions commencing September, 1860.

ONE HADFIELD SCHOLARSHIP (yearly value 25*l.*), tenable for Two Years, will be Open to any Student entering on the general course of the College in September, 1860.

The Examinations for the above Exhibitions will be held in December.

The Subjects for Examination and other Particulars may be learned by application to the Rev. Professor Newth, at the College, Manchester.

Application for admission to the College should be made not later than August 21, and should be addressed to the President at the College, or to the Secretary, the Rev. A. Clark, Stockport.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnstly solicited.

OXFORD JUNIOR COLLEGE.

Principal—The Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, Baptist Minister.
Classical and Mathematical Professor—The Rev. E. ELLIS, M.A. (Oxon.)
Resident and other Masters.

A First-class EDUCATION will be given, at moderate charges.

Term will commence on August 1, 1860.

For particulars apply to the Principal, Park Town, Oxford.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shirland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the titles of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

Will RE-OPEN JULY 8.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST, DORSETSHIRE.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 25th.

Parkstone, June 19th, 1860.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

The Rev. W. FLAVEL HURNDALL, M.A., Ph.D. (late of Worcester), has been appointed HEAD MASTER and CHAPLAIN of the Mill-Hill School, and will meet the Pupils to commence the work of the Session on WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1860.

Further information may be obtained from the Rev. T Rees, Resident Secretary, Mill Hill, near Hendon, Middlesex.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, assisted by well-qualified Masters, University Graduates, RECEIVES TWENTY-FIVE PUPILS.

Special attention is directed to the free use of French and German, and to a fair acquaintance with General Science.

The house and situation are highly approved. Prospectuses on application.

Copies of "School Honor" forwarded on receipt of four stamps.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALL receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

Referees—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.

The ensuing quarter will commence on the 31st of July.

There is a Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

Established Fifty-four Years.
Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, and Mr. I. R. THOMSON, B.A.

Plans of Education such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils instructed in subjects required for the Public Examinations. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. References of the highest order. Premises and grounds extensive, and situation admirably salubrious.

Terms, Twenty-five and Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

PARK HOUSE, PARK-ROAD, STOKE NEWINGTON, N.

Miss MILLER receives Ten Young Ladies to Board and Educate.

Talented Professors attend.

The Midsummer Recess will terminate on the 23rd of July.

Referees: D. J. White, Esq., College House, Edmonton; Rev. W. S. Edwards, Florence Villa, Canonbury; Rev. T. Aveling, Amhurst-road, Shacklewell.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.

In this Institution special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Education of the Pupils.

The Commercial Course constitutes a thorough preparation for practical pursuits.

The Classical and Mathematical Studies are so conducted as to qualify for Matriculation with honours at London University, or for the Government Examinations.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on August 2.

SEA-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.—A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from the ages of Six to Twelve Years, to educate with her own son. The Pupils will receive sound instruction, careful moral training, and every attention to their health, domestic comfort, and happiness.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to Mrs. Bartlett, Mill Hill, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

References are kindly permitted to the following friends:—Rev. George Smith, Poplar; E. Pye Smith, Esq., Hackney; A. Foulger, Esq., Walthamstow; the Misses Rogers, Birmingham; Mrs. Robert White, Cowes; Rev. Joseph Waite, East Cowes.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

EDUCATION.—SEASIDE.

CHURCHFIELD HOUSE, MARGATE.

Mr. F. L. SOPER educates Young Gentlemen for Mercantile or Professional pursuits. The course of instruction is complete in every department, embracing all the subjects required for the Merchant's Counting-house, or the Middle-class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. The subjects are thoroughly taught in a manner the most attractive and best adapted to develope the pupils' own powers, and induce individual thought. Moral and religious culture receive the attention due to their high importance, while the health and domestic comfort of the pupils are objects of unremitting care.

Terms moderate. Prospectuses on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL: The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

THE above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum, and there are no extras, except for French and Drawing, which, if required, are taught at a charge of one guinea each per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

SYDENHAM — PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situate, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referees: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

June 2, 1860.

I have had to regret the absence of the Rev. H. J. Bevis, who has united with me on two previous occasions in witnessing the Examination of Mr. Jackson's Academy. But I may be permitted to express the very great pleasure with which I listened to the reading of the several classes in Latin, Greek, French, and German. Passages were selected at will from the whole of the books over which they have gone during the year, and the translations, the grammatical analysis, the history and geography connected with them, were given in a manner to reflect great credit both on Mr. Jackson and his Pupils. The whole tone of the school appeared eminently satisfactory. Not only are the younger boys thoroughly grounded in the elements of the different languages taught, but as they advance, they seem to work with a vigour and a perseverance which augur well for their usefulness in future life.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M.,
Minister of Wells-street Chapel,
Oxford-street, London.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 24.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. SCHNEIDER intends, during the Midsummer Vacation, to remove to large and commodious Premises, recently erected for her, where she will have accommodation for an increased number of Young Ladies as resident Pupils. The House is detached, and pleasantly situated on the outskirts of Leicester.

The comforts of home are offered, with all the advantages of a Religious and Literary Education. English, in all its branches, is thoroughly taught, and the Modern Languages have that prominence assigned to them which their importance at the present day so much requires. Conversational proficiency is secured by unremitting exercise under experienced resident French and German Teachers.

Mr. SCHNEIDER, a Composer and first-rate Performer of Music, devotes much of his time to the instruction of the Young Ladies. A Master of the School of Design attends for Drawing, Flower Painting, &c. Inclusive Terms, Fifty Guineas per annum.

The Newarke, Leicester.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS:—
REV. A. STEWART AND SONS.

THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON TUESDAY, JULY 17th.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

PALMER-HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes at the above institution took place on Friday, the 15th inst.

Although the former part of the day had been unpropitious, the evening was very fine, affording the company a good opportunity to witness the drilling exercises, which introduced the business of the evening, and were performed with great credit both to Major Ruston and his pupils.

At half-past six the company adjourned from the ground to the large school-room, which was suitably prepared and decorated for the occasion.

Among those present were the Revs. H. Allon, Joseph Beazley, W. Fairbrother, and George Stewart, Captain Wight, T. Engall, J. Broomhall, T. S. Geard, J. C. Grinling, and Robert Sinclair, Esqs., and other gentlemen.

The recitations were of a particularly interesting character, and were delivered in a manner reflecting great credit upon the young gentlemen, some of whom appeared before an assembly for the first time. Vocal and instrumental music (under the superintendence of Mr. W. Holdsworth) was introduced at suitable intervals.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. STEWART rose and said:—I think it best not to protract the recitations, and will therefore proceed to distribute the prizes and medals—the most interesting part of the business of the evening. Before the prizes are awarded, I would just say that they are prizes strictly so called, and not presents or marks of favour. Every boy in the school keeps an account of his standing as to conduct and lessons during the whole half-year. He sends home a monthly report to his parents. Each one, therefore, knows his standing for conduct and lessons just about as correctly as I do; consequently, were I, through favouritism, to pass over any pupil, his companions would at once see the injustice. Hence I have nothing to do but to distribute the rewards.

The following is the list of the successful competitors:—

PRIZES.

1. W. W. Anderson	7. H. H. Cripps	13. H. Adams
2. F. Bide	8. T. S. Sinclair	14. B. M. Wight
3. H. Geard	9. S. C. George	15. T. S. Cooper
4. J. J. Anderson	10. G. A. De Garis	16. J. Mills
5. W. H. Mackinnon	11. E. J. Wheeler	17. I. Stow
6. C. Geard	12. I. J. Colbridge	

Present for Good Conduct and Diligence:—W. C. Manger.

MEDALS.

Superior Conduct:—H. Geard, C. Geard, W. W. Anderson, W. H. Mackinnon, F. Bide, H. M. Dodd, T. S. Cooper, J. J. Anderson, N. A. Singer, H. Walker, H. G. Young.

Mathematics:—T. S. Sinclair, for Euclid; H. Adams, Algebra; E. J. Wheeler, Arithmetic; W. H. Mackinnon, Arithmetic.

Languages:—E. J. Wheeler, Greek and German; W. W. Anderson, Latin; W. H. Mackinnon, Latin and German; Benj. Rix, Latin; J. J. Anderson, Latin; G. A. De Garis, French.

English:—1. W. W Anderson; 2. S. C. George; 3. H. Walker.

Writing:—1. H. H. Cripps; 2. W. W. Anderson; 3. A. Johnson.

Drawing:—1. Joseph Stewart; 2. J. J. Anderson.

Mapping:—1. Joseph Stewart; 2. H. H. Cripps.

It is very gratifying to know that the honours conferred at this establishment largely accomplish the object proposed, and that as the result an increasing interest is sustained in the study of the languages and mathematics, as well as in the various branches of English, while, from the specimens of writing, drawing, and mapping, which were submitted to the company, it is evident that these departments receive due attention also.

Mr. SOWART then rose to thank Mr. Stewart for the agreeable manner in which he had entertained the visitors during the evening, and for his well-known kindness to all pupils under his charge, which sentiment he felt convinced was reciprocated by all present.

Mr. STEWART having briefly replied,

The Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY, recently returned from Australia, rose and said that the proceedings terminated very abruptly. He expected that Mr. Stewart would have been glad to hear a few friends speak. He went on to say that he had been under Mr. Stewart's charge for a considerable time between twenty and thirty years ago; that in the course of his life he had never met with a gentleman from whom he had received more benefit; that it had pleased God to give him some success on the opposite side of the world, in thankfulness for which he never failed to remember Mr. Stewart. He desired to say that Mr. Stewart was the first man who realised his ideal of a Christian gentleman; that he had seen in him such integrity of purpose, and nobility of character, that he had never ceased to turn to him with admiration as the model of a Christian gentleman; and from what he then saw, Mr. Stewart was the same man that he had been five-and-twenty years ago. Having such men at the head of her educational establishments, he did not wonder that England occupied the position she did. On his way home he had seen convincing proofs of his country's power and skill in the magnificent fortress of Gibraltar, one of the finest specimens of engineering in the world; and he was persuaded that the military spirit shown in the formation of Rifle Corps, together with the intellectual culture supplied at such institutions as this, afforded him strong grounds for believing that her downfall was not near at hand. In conclusion the rev. gentleman said that he felt under so much obligation to Mr. Stewart, that he would have been disappointed had he not had the opportunity of saying those few words.

Mr. STEWART: It affords me unspeakable satisfaction to find so many cases of a similar character to yours. I look back with delight to the many pleasant days we spent at Barnet, where I had for nearly thirty years the direction of the education of the young. I still feel it to be an important charge. I know none more serious and important. It is an arduous undertaking, but to me an agreeable one.

Mr. GEARD then expressed in a few words his feeling of satisfaction with the domestic arrangements, and joined with other parents in thanking Mrs. and the Misses Stewart for their kindness and attention to the pupils.

The company then separated, amid the hearty cheering of the boys.

EDUCATION.—Mr. JOSEPH FREEMAN begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED to more COMMODIOUS PREMISES, situate at Stratford-green, Essex, E.

Mr. F. prepares young gentlemen for Professional or Mercantile Life.

One of Mr. F.'s Pupils passed in the First Division at the London University Matriculation Examination last January. Another obtained a First-class Certificate and Honours from the College of Preceptors, and other pupils have obtained Certificates of proficiency from the College, both in the general and commercial departments.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application. School Duties will be RESUMED JULY 18.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LORDS' "NO."

A SECOND time the Lords have said "No" to the demand of the people for the abolition of Church-rates made through the House of Commons—a second time, but with a smaller majority, and with far less bounce than before. The demand was more feebly urged—and yet the response was more falteringly given. Two years since, the "No" had rammed into it all the strength the Lords could collect—and it was discharged with a bang that was meant to frighten the Commons into some compromise. It was a sad waste of powder, for it did not succeed. The question returned upon them in precisely the same shape. They have again rejected it, and by a large majority—but this time in a tone implying the consciousness that their "No" will not settle the matter. The hope of compromise is given up, and the Lords' "No," duly interpreted, now means, "Not at present"—"Not till the pressure shall become inconenient."

We are by no means indisposed to humour their lordships, and particularly the members of the episcopal bench. We think it quite possible, without going a step out of our way, to give them a sip or two from the same cup which they are so fond of handing to us. If the steadfast friends of Church-rate Abolition will but consistently use the instruments which come within their reach, as we confidently believe they will, they may open the eyes of the right reverend fathers to the fact that saying "No" is a game which two parties can play at. Of this, however, enough for the present moment. All we desire them to understand is that if, before assenting to a surrender of Church-rates, they are waiting for some other forms of pressure than those they now bear, it is probable enough they will not have to wait long.

Moreover, of that kind of pressure which has already been brought to bear upon them, we deem ourselves tolerably well warranted in assuring them that they have felt the *minimum*. The evidence taken before the Lords' Committee, of which so much has been craftily, so much has been ignorantly, said, has done its worst work, and it amounted, after all, to nothing more than temporary obstruction. At any rate, that manœuvre cannot be repeated. It will require, of course, considerable additional labour to recover lost ground—but it is not beyond recovery, and the abolitionists are not the men to shirk the requisite expenditure either of time, expense, or personal exertion. Suffice it to say, they are not disheartened. They can better afford to wait awhile than to win a sudden victory. They never expected, they would not have been prepared for, success this Session. They have sustained, it is true, unlooked-for damage—they have encountered more serious opposition than they anticipated—but they have also evoked a much wider interest in support of their object, they have carried their Bill unmutilated through the Commons, and they have somewhat improved their position in the House of Lords. Their plan of the campaign, therefore, has not been frustrated. They have worked out their original *programme*. Spite of the ill chances, and clever tactics, and increased forces, by which they have been beset, they have reached the point which, at the opening of the Session, they had expected to reach. Their *morale* is as good as ever it was—better, in our judgment. And, profiting by the experience they have acquired, they will take the field again next Session with the spirit of men who know not what it is to accept "No" as a final answer to their righteous demands.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE CENSUS BILL.

WE gladly insert the following letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury to the *Record*:—

Sir,—The following extract from the *Nonconformist* has just been put before me:—

"We have ascertained, and, as we believe, on reliable authority, that Sir George Cornewall Lewis is not the original nor the chief offender in this matter, that he assented to the obnoxious provision of the bill with reluctance, and that he would now withdraw it with satisfaction. We hear that the prime mover in the business was the Earl of Shaftesbury, and that, by means of his influence with Lord Palmerston, he got the Premier committed to it, who imposed on the Home Secretary his supreme command."

The statement is wholly untrue. I never heard of the clause until long after the introduction of the bill into the House of Commons. I now consider it to be impracticable. It will give, in many instances, no returns at all; and, in many more, very fallacious returns. If made compulsory, it will be a perilous violation of religious liberty.

Your obedient servant,

June 22, 1860. SHAFTESBURY.

We accept this disclaimer with great satisfaction—and publish it with all the more eagerness, in that it comes under our notice by accident only. We willingly apologise to the noble lord for having believed, and, in some sort, intimated our belief in, anything relating to him which is unfounded in fact. The rumour reached us from *two* independent sources, both of them, as we thought, entitled to confidence. No one will be more rejoiced than we are to learn that our informants were themselves misinformed. The public, however, will be relieved to hear Lord Shaftesbury's decided expression of opinion in reference to the "religious profession" enactment of the Census Bill, and will, perhaps, forgive our having been misled, for the sake of the strong repudiation of the provision which it has occasioned.

Above ninety members of the Liberal side of the House of Commons have, we are given to understand, signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, strongly objecting to the measure as it stands. A considerable number have expressed hearty concurrence in the object of the memorial, and a determination, when the time comes, to vote against the offensive words, who will not, however, "fetter their discretion" (as they phrase it) by signing anything. The very best turn that can now be done the Ministry, is to put all possible pressure upon them. They *must* give way. We feel pretty well assured that, in the end, they *will* give way. The more force brought to bear upon them, the easier will be their retreat—the better their excuse for retreating. No stone, therefore, should be left unturned. Every legitimate means should be employed, and the more strenuously because hope is at the bottom of the cup. This time we mean to triumph—but it will only be by the most active and untiring exertions.

THE PROPOSED RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

We give below a bare summary of what is being done throughout the country, so far as has come under our observation, to defeat the insidious proposal for a householders' return of the "religious profession" of the population. We understand that members have rarely been so besieged with communications from their constituents as on this question, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Baines will have been supported by a large number of petitions before the Census Bill goes into committee on the 11th of July. One important feature of the movement is worthy of general adoption, viz., memorials to Lord Palmerston and Sir G. C. Lewis, personally.

Inside the House of Commons the objection to the Home Secretary's scheme has become so great that we question if Ministers would not now gladly find themselves compelled to withdraw it. Mr. Disraeli's promise of "cordial support" to Lord Palmerston from the Opposition turns out to be fallacious. The Conservatives are far more divided than the Liberals on this subject, and many of them are evidently averse to flying in the faces of their Dissenting constituents by abetting this fraudulent proposal.

The Primitive Methodists are getting up petitions to Parliament. This body numbers 675 travelling and 11,384 local preachers, and 132,114 members. A resolution recommending petitioning to all the congregations was adopted at the recent quarterly meeting of the London Second Circuit.—An influential correspondent at Manchester says that, though he should have no objection to state his personal opinion, he should give a direct refusal, as the head of an establishment, to ask his domestics any question on a matter which rests between a man's own conscience and his Maker.—At Plymouth a meeting of various Nonconformists has been held, and a memorial adopted to the Home Secretary, as well as a petition to Parliament, praying that the plan be abandoned.—At Leeds a requisition is being got up to the mayor to call a town's meeting. A correspondent says, "The feeling against the clause is becoming stronger."—At Leicester also a town's meeting is to be held to-morrow (Thursday). The requisition is signed by fourteen ministers and various laymen, comprising members of all denominations.—At Great Yarmouth preparations are being made for a public meeting.—From King's Lynn and neighbourhood eight petitions are likely to be sent up.—There are also to be public meetings at Portsea, Reading, and Llanelly.—An active friend at Norwich writes:—"I hope this ungrateful thrust of the Whig Government will in the end have a good influence on the action of Nonconformists. They were becoming amazingly apathetic."—From Bedford, "We are moving here, and both town and county M.P.'s have been written to."—The M.P.'s for Boston are all right. Petitions from congregations are being signed, and village petitions to be got up, and a public meeting under consideration.—At Coleshill, Tamworth, a petition to Parliament and a memorial to Sir George C. Lewis have been transmitted; the former to Sir Robert Peel. "We have done our best," writes a correspondent, "to defeat this most insidious attack on our liberties, civil as well as religious. Lord Palmerston's conduct throughout has been quite unworthy of his high station. The unseemly levity of his remarks to the High Church deputation reflects anything but credit on him. But we can expect little seriousness from the defender of prize-fights."—The sitting M.P.'s for Wolverhampton (Bethell and Villiers) have been memorialised. They are both right on the subject.—A Camberwell correspondent suggests that if Ministers should persist with their scheme they should be informed that Dissenters will refuse to answer any of the Census queries, and return the papers blank.—From Derby a correspondent writes:—

As Dissenters we have too long, in order to keep or bring into office Liberals, supported them, though it has been their wont to pet us when they are out, and to snub us when we have lifted them into office. You will be aware that ten days ago the Dissenters of Derby had a meeting, passed resolutions, and agreed to a petition on the subject.

A Newbury correspondent states that a memorial signed by the Mayor, ex-Mayor, five ministers, and

thirty leading tradesmen of the town, has been sent to the county M.P.'s (Oxfordshire). He advises that, if the proposal be persisted in, "all Dissenters should resolutely refuse to give the required information." Two of the county M.P.'s will oppose the scheme.—At Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol, a meeting has been held, the Rev. R. P. Thatcher in the chair. Resolutions condemning the scheme, and a petition to Parliament, were adopted.—At Masham, in Yorkshire, also a public meeting has been held. The Rev. James Harrison, Baptist minister, occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. J. Andrew, of Leeds. A condemnatory resolution was passed, and a petition adopted for signature.—A correspondent at Barnstaple, after giving some account of the opinions of the M.P.'s for the borough, says :—

I shall do all in my power to get petitions sent from the various bodies interested, in this town; and by every other means, to aid in defeating this scandalous measure.

At Denbigh, a memorial to the sitting member, Capt. Pryse, is in course of signature. At the annual conference of the ministers and others of the association of the three counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, held at Lampeter, on the 6th and 7th instant, a petition was adopted, and sent to Sir G. C. Lewis for presentation.—A petition has also been sent up from the associated churches of the Independent denomination in Montgomeryshire.—The Presbyterians of Kilmarnock have sent a memorial to Lord Palmerston and Sir George Cornewall Lewis.—At Hereford a petition is being signed, and the sitting members (Col. Clifford and Mr. Clive), both supposed to be favourable to withdrawing the proposal, have been memorialised. The petition suggests that inquiries should be made like those of the last Census.—Petitions are in course of signature at Manchester, Dover, Preston, Leamington, various parts of Norfolk, Sherborne, Fareham, Ponder's End, Halesworth, and in some parts of the Principality. In some instances they have been signed by *Churchmen* as well as Dissenters.

A correspondent in a village in Norfolk writes :—

I would advise ministers and others to give lectures on the subject, so that the people may see the evil of such a proceeding. There are many in the agricultural districts who never attend any place of worship; they will be visited by the clergy and their agents, and be almost compelled to class themselves under the head "Established Church." I have no doubt it will be just the same in many towns.

Another correspondent suggests a "monster deputation from the country," each town sending a delegate. The idea is worth keeping in reserve.

The following is also a suggestion for the future—*if need be* :—

May I be permitted respectfully to suggest, that, if after all the opposition which the Dissenters can make the Government seem determined to go on with the objectionable clauses, the members of Parliament on your committee and others of the same mind, should offer the same obstruction as the Roman Catholic members did effectually some time ago, when a party attempted to press forward a bill respecting Maynooth College, to which they were vehemently opposed. Night after night they moved *adjournment* after adjournment, till the opposite party had to give way. Could not our friends on your committee follow the same tactics on the present occasion, if it be at all necessary? Undoubtedly, at such a late season of the session, they would be able to carry their point if they would offer such determined and persevering opposition by way of *adjournment* as the Roman Catholic members did.

Another correspondent would have the general public remember "that if they return themselves as Churchmen without being *bonâ fide* such, it is likely enough that they will be *compelled* to pay Church-rates, even when Dissenters are exempt, on the *score that they returned themselves Churchmen*."

A very moderate M.P. who supports the Church-rate Abolition Bill writes :—

If the Government had persisted in imposing the penalty, I should certainly have voted against them. Religious statistics are quite unreliable, and it would have been better never to have collected them;—as however the Dissenters have constantly made use of the results of 1851 in the Church-rate discussions, and as the clergy say (I do not say whether correctly or not) that their numbers were not fairly stated,—Dissenters can hardly object to the return being verified by its being taken again in 1861. It may be doubtful which plan is the best; but that of 1851 will give as much opening for pressure as the other—many a clergyman or squire, who would scruple about asking a Dissenter to write a positive untruth by declaring himself a Churchman, would have no scruple in asking him to attend church on a particular Sunday; and I fear that, whichever method is adopted, the influence of property will be used far more than it was ten years ago. I shall, however, do my best to give the question a fair consideration.

There is no doubt some reason to fear coercion under any plan that may now be adopted.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERS.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th, the Congregational Board of Ministers in and around London held a special meeting in the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, to take into consideration the Census Bill. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and there seemed to be among the gentlemen present great unanimity as to the general character of the obnoxious clause, and the necessity of resisting it by all possible means. So far as could be gathered the ministers themselves will make no return, and a strong belief was expressed that the Independent body at large, both ministers and people, will resolutely decline to do so. Lord Palmerston's avowal that the Census was made for purposes of legislative action, received particular consideration. It was held that such legislative action must be of a character adverse to the interests of civil and religious liberty. It could only have to do with Church-rates and grants for educational purposes. It was, therefore, resolved to communicate with the City members, and more especially with Lord John Russell, that they might be put in full possession of the views and opinions of the Nonconformist party. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, and the meeting adjourned till the following Monday.

The adjourned meeting was held on Monday to receive the report of the special committee. After some discussion, the subjoined resolutions, with slight modifications, were adopted :—

That this board, while cordially approving of the bill for taking the Census of England in 1861, earnestly protests against that part of clause 4 in said bill which requires that every occupier of a dwelling-house shall make a return of the "religious profession" of "every living person who abode in every house on the night of Sunday, April 7, 1861;" and that for the following reasons :—

"Because they deny the right of Government to make inquisition into the 'religious profession' of any of her Majesty's subjects.

"Because they hold it to be unquestionable that vast multitudes of the people have no religion to profess, and can therefore make no return of a 'religious profession' themselves; nor is it possible that authorised enumerators, or any other person, can make such return in their behalf as the said bill requires.

"Because they are confident that, should the obnoxious words be retained, such members of the Nonconforming community will conscientiously decline to supply the information required as must necessarily vitiate the entire returns.

"Because, in the event of the enumerators and registrars under the provisions of the said bill making any independent or corrected returns of the aforesaid parties, and of multitudes besides, who, from various reasons, cannot or will not make any returns themselves, such returns will be defective, ambiguous, and fallacious, and therefore utterly worthless.

"Because they are assured that if returns of such a character should at any future time be made the basis of legislative action, on religious or ecclesiastical matters, such action would necessarily be partial and unjust, and would be in opposition to the spirit of the British Constitution.

"Because, earnestly desiring the peace of the community, they deplore the introduction into the bill of such an element of theological strife, such a provocative of the antagonism of parties, and such an instrument of intimidation and oppression as the words, 'religious profession,' would inevitably prove."

It was resolved that a petition embodying these resolutions should be adopted, to be presented by Lord John Russell, and that a deputation should request him to support its progress, and that copies should be sent with a circular to all M.P.'s. It was also resolved "That a circular, containing the petition, be sent to all the Congregational ministers within the limits of the board, requesting congregational petitions to be signed, at latest, by Sabbath week, July 8, and sent for presentation to such members of Parliament as may represent the districts in which the chapels are situated."

LETTER FROM THE REV. GEORGE CLAYTON.

The following letter from the venerable George Clayton was read at the meeting of the Congregational Board of Ministers held last Tuesday :—

Great Gainse, June 18, 1860.

Dear Mr. Ashton,—Nothing but indisposition prevents me from meeting my brethren of the Congregational Board at their special convocation to-morrow. The subject to be considered is, in my view, of vital importance, and demands immediate action.

The civil ruler has no right to demand any such declaration as it is proposed to attach to the forthcoming Census Bill, and I can never believe that Lord John Russell will consent thus to retrograde in matters of legislation after all that he has so successfully achieved in ridding the statute-book of the realm of penal laws where religion and conscience are concerned.

As to our talented and admirable Premier, I consider that this odious feature of the bill has been thrust upon him by the tyranny and intolerance of an ecclesiastical faction who seek to hoodwink his judgment, and eventually, if they succeed, to sully his fair fame, and tarnish the laurels he has so justly won.

I well know, from personal observation of his lordship's public course, for half a century, as well as from private communications furnished by a friend of his lordship's, a large share of the "facile princeps" enters into the mental constitution of his lordship, so that under the pressure of the "Hoare agitation," in favour of the Established Church, a strong impression may be made on his mind.

The *last* Census was unimpeached in point of accuracy and impartiality, and met with universal acquiescence, until some of its practical results were found to be unpalatable and inconvenient to the Hierarchy—then forsooth it came to be accounted in some quarters questionable and untrue.

Are we to have those principles of arbitrary power and religious persecution revived in 1860, which distinguished the reigns of the proud, profane, and perfidious Stuarts, and which gave authority to "Black prelacy" to deluge the fairest provinces of Britain with blood?

This inquisitorial measure, in my calm and cool judgment, differs nothing in *principle*, but only in degree, from the boot, the thumbscrew, the gibbet, and the stake, to which our heroic predecessors were consigned for their testimony against arbitrary power, and in favour of the rights of conscience.

It is my earnest hope and prayer that there will not be found a Nonconformist in the kingdom who will not refuse a declaration of his religious opinions as connected with the Census—not one so much of a poltroon and an ingrate as thus to renounce and discard those privileges which the Puritans of England and the Covenanters of Scotland purchased for us by their sufferings and their blood.

As a septuagenarian minister of the Gospel of Christ and by many years the senior among the members of the board, I am fully resolved, whatever others may do, that I never will, either directly or indirectly, make confession of my religious opinions and conscientious convictions to the *civil magistrate*, even though pains and penalties should in the form of fines and imprisonment, of confiscations and exile, be the consequence.

CONFERENCE AT NORWICH.

A conference of Nonconformists from all parts of the county of Norfolk was held in Norwich on Wednesday afternoon, to consider the Census Bill. Mr. J. T. Colman occupied the chair. The meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, expressed his opinion that Dissenters were justified in considering the Government proposal as an insidious attempt on the part of the supporters of Church-rates and other Church institutions to strike a blow at the voluntary principle. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. PIGG, in moving the first resolution, said the question had excited more interest in his mind, and he believed also in the public mind, than anything which had occurred for many years past in relation to our religious and ecclesiastical position. The principles involved in the question were of a very serious kind. The speaker contrasted the method in which the religious portion of the Census of 1851 was taken with that proposed to be adopted on the present occasion. After criticising the Government plan at some length he said that the whole tendency of the scheme was obviously to present an entirely false view of the real religious and ecclesiastical state of the country; and he hoped that Dissenters would show that their object was to get at the real truth, not to obtain a sectarian advantage, that they might crow over other parties, but to have the actual truth brought out. That the present proposal should have come from a Liberal Ministry was a marvel, and Ministers seemed almost to be infatuated, for when they really were very weak they fancied that they could afford to forfeit the confidence of a large number of intelligent supporters. (Hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Pigg moved :—

That while this meeting gladly recognises the abandonment of the penalty originally proposed by the Government, to secure an accurate return of the religious professions of the people of these realms in connexion with the Census of 1861, it denounces the plan as at present proposed by her Majesty's Government on these grounds—first, it would recognise the right of the State to inquire into the religious opinions of individuals; secondly, it would do violence to the consciences of Nonconformists; and thirdly, it would entirely fail to secure a true return.

The Rev. Mr. TRITTON, of Yarmouth, seconded the resolution. The tide of legislation had flowed of late years in the direction of liberality towards men of all religious opinions, and there had been a constant tendency to liberalise the institutions of the country; but now it was sought to go not forwards but backwards, and this, too, under the guidance and auspices of a Liberal Administration! (Cries of "Shame.") Other results might follow the adoption of such a measure as that now proposed. Demands might be made for the endowment of churches and the foundation of bishoprics.

The Mayor of Norwich (Mr. TILLETT) said that if Dissenters were to be driven into a general agitation, he should recommend no small movement, but one for the separation of Church and State. In the meantime he would rather destroy a political party than suffer it to be false to principle.

The Rev. G. GOULD moved :—

That Nonconformists throughout the county of Norfolk be urged to expose in every possible way the obnoxious character of the bill, and to use all proper means, by petitions and remonstrances, to prevent its passing into a law.

The speaker said that he was very glad to know that members who had been accustomed to sit at the back of her Majesty's Ministers had told Lord Palmerston that if he dared to insult the convictions of Nonconformists, they would cross over to the other side of the House. Sir Morton Peto, he believed, had distinctly notified to Lord Palmerston that he would take this course. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GIBSON, in seconding the resolution, said he could not go quite the same length as his friend the Mayor of Norwich, as regards the separation of Church and State. There were many evils connected with the present system, but there were also some advantages.

The MAYOR of NORWICH said he did not recommend an agitation; but if one were commenced, then, he said, "Lay the axe at the root of the tree."

The CHAIRMAN having announced that both Mr. Warner and Sir W. Russell, the member for Norwich, would support Mr. Baines's amendments, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings closed with the usual compliments to the chair.

MEETINGS, &c.

SHEFFIELD.—On Monday morning a preliminary meeting was held in the Queen-street School-room, Wm. Fisher, Esq., in the chair, when a committee was formed to take the necessary steps for opposing the Census Bill. The committee consists of the Revs. C. Larom, D. Loxton, B. Herford, J. B. Paton, James Stacey, W. T. Symons, T. Hacking, Messrs. J. W. Pye Smith, Alderman Fisher, S. Chapman, J. H. Barber, J. Unwin, A. Wood, &c., with Messrs. R. Leader, jun., and W. Atkinson, as secretaries. Means are being adopted to facilitate the signing of congregational petitions.—*Sheffield Independent.*

IPSWICH.—On Monday evening a preliminary meeting was held at Pearce's Room, Prince-street, to oppose the clause in the Census Bill, which requires a

return to be made of the religious profession of the people. Mr. R. Pape presided, and nearly every section of Dissent was represented. In answer to a question, the Rev. E. Jones observed that he had sent a petition, passed at a meeting held on the previous Monday, to Mr. Hugh Adair, M.P., for presentation, and that gentleman, in reply, intimated his intention to oppose the retention of the obnoxious clause. The memorial has also been sent to Lord Palmerston, and an official acknowledgment received. A resolution, proposed by the Rev. T. Morris, and seconded by the Rev. T. Pocock, to the effect that a public meeting should be held as soon as possible, was carried unanimously; and a committee having been appointed, the meeting broke up.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

BRIGHTON.—At a numerously attended meeting of gentlemen of various denominations of religious bodies held in the Town Hall, Brighton, on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. C. Stone in the chair, it was resolved unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the proposal in the Census Bill now before the House of Commons to enumerate the population under the various heads of religious denominations will be enforcing a religious test which will create much jealousy and strife, and, after all, must be so unsatisfactory in its results as to be of no political or social advantage.

That copies of this resolution, signed by the chairman, be forthwith transmitted to Lord Palmerston and to the members of Parliament for Brighton and East Sussex, with the hope that such provisions in the bill may be withdrawn.

Congregational petitions are being adopted, and a town's meeting is to be held. The Wesleyans in this town are very active in the matter. The borough members are heartily with the movement.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—A large and very influential meeting of the representatives of all the Dissenting congregations in Merthyr and Dowlais, was held in High-street Chapel vestry, on Monday week, to petition Parliament against the Census Bill. A series of resolutions were passed condemning the mode in which it is proposed to ascertain the state of religious parties, as being unjust and likely to furnish statistics which would be false, and in every sense injurious to the true interests of religion. The chair was occupied by Rev. J. O. Hill. The resolutions were moved by Rev. G. W. Humphreys, B.A., W. R. Smith, Esq., C. H. James, Esq., Mr. Thomas Stephens, Messrs. John Jones, William Harris, T. W. Goodfellow, A. C. Fuller, Mr. David Price, and Mr. Thomas Thomas. A petition was adopted and signed.

THE UNITARIANS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—At a meeting of the Eastern Unitarian Christian Society, held at Framlingham, in Suffolk, on the 22nd inst.—present, the ministers and some of the members from the Unitarian congregations of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Framlingham, Diss, and Hapton—it was unanimously resolved to present a petition to the House of Commons, praying it to expunge from the forthcoming Census Bill any clause which may give the inquisitorial and unheard of power to any individual to demand of any person whomsoever what is his religious belief or profession.

THE BRADFORD TOWN COUNCIL AND THE CENSUS BILL.—At a meeting of this body last week, the Town Clark read a letter signed by Mr. William Woodhead and the Rev. H. J. Betts, of Bradford, secretaries of the sixty-six associated Baptist churches of Yorkshire, whose annual meetings were held in Bradford two or three weeks ago. The letter contained a copy of a resolution passed at the concluding meeting of the ministers and representatives of those churches, in which resolution the meeting recorded its protest against the words in the Census Bill requiring a statement of the "religious profession" of every inhabitant of the country. A printed statement of objections to this requirement accompanied the letter; and the writers asked to be allowed to draw the attention of the mayor and corporation to the subject, as being one of great public interest at the present time. Mr. Rawson condemned the proposed inquiry into religious profession, and he moved that the communication now read be referred to the finance and general purposes committee, with instructions to prepare a petition to the House of Commons against this part of the Census Bill, and to attach the corporate common seal to such petition. Mr. Pollard seconded the motion. Mr. Schofield moved as an amendment, "That the Council do now proceed to the next business." Mr. H. Illingworth seconded the amendment. Some discussion took place, when the amendment was put and negatived by a majority of 17 against 11, and the original resolution was carried.

THE PROPOSED RELIGIOUS CENSUS.—A CASE IN POINT.—A correspondent of the *Watchman*, at Witney, writes:—

A few months since, a number of our zealous young people engaged to visit every house of this town and neighbourhood whose inmates were not well known to have some fixed religious attachment, in order to obtain their promise to attend some place of religious worship. The effort, however, in great measure, was rendered a failure, from the fact that those persons, with but very few exceptions, returned themselves as members of the Church of England. In a small place like this, it is easy to ascertain the real habits of our neighbours, and it was felt certain that the non-attendants on public worship could not be less than 1,000 to 1,500; yet the number thus reported did not show 100. Many who returned themselves Churchmen it is well known do not visit any place of worship once in twelve months, unless in case of baptism, marriage, or burial. There are even some of our own regular hearers, persons who never enter the doors of a church, who, not being members of society, feel unable to subscribe themselves Methodists, and are unwillingly driven under the banner of the Church.

If the Government are not satisfied as to the accuracy of the returns made by the several religious denominations of their own numbers, as in the last Census (though we should have to learn that Churchmen were more trustworthy in these matters than Dissenters), let them appoint their own officers and take, if they please, the average attendance of three successive Sundays.

THE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION IN THE LORDS.

The division on Tuesday night shows that while the Church-rate abolitionists have this session lost ground in the House of Commons, they have somewhat improved their position in the Upper House.

In 1858 the result of the division on the bill was as follows:—

	Present.	Proxies.	Paired.	Total.
For the bill	30	6	26	62
Against	109	78	26	213

The majority against the bill being 151, in a House of 275 Peers. This year it was, we believe, arranged that proxies should not be used, and therefore the numbers stood thus:—

	Present.	Paired.	Total.
For the bill	31	36	67
Against	128	36	164

being a majority of 97, and an increase of 5 in the number of Peers supporting the bill.

Of the Peers who were absent in 1858 there were 23 who voted for it on this occasion. Two—the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Airlie—who then opposed it, have now voted and spoken in its favour; while Lord Talbot de Malahide has left the abolitionists, and voted against them. Thirteen Peers who supported the bill in 1858 were absent on Tuesday, namely, the Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Breadalbane, Marquis of Headfort, Earl Fortescue, Earl Scarborough, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, and Lords Dacre, Dormer, Dufferin, Godolphin, Holland, Londesborough, and Manners; but there is no reason to suppose that these noblemen have changed their views on the question. Twenty-six Peers absent in 1858 have now voted against the bill; while 74 who voted against it then have not repeated the vote. Several of those have voted for the admission of the Jews to Parliament, and for the abolition of ministers' money; and the supposition is, therefore, not unreasonable that their absence on this occasion may be preliminary to a future change of vote.

We subjoin the full division list:—

CONTENT.

DUKES.	VISCOUNTS.	LORDS.
Newcastle	Leinster (D. Leinster)	Somerhill (M. Clanricarde)
Somerset	LORDS.	Stanley of Alderley
EARLS.	Belper	Taunton
Abingdon	Congleton	Teynham
Airlie	Dunfermline	Truro
Albemarle	Ebury	Vivian
De Grey	Leigh	Wodehouse
Ducie	Monteagle	
Durham	Mostyn	Tellers.
Granville	Portman	Lord Foley
Minto	Skene (E. Fife)	Lord Lyveden
Spencer		
Strafford		

NOT CONTENT.

ARCHBISHOP.	EARLS.	LORDS.
Canterbury	Shaftesbury	Colchester
Campbell (Lord Chancellor)	Shrewsbury	Cranworth
DUKES.	Stradbroke	Crewe
Cleveland	Tankerville	Delamere
Marlborough	Verulam	Denman
Rutland	VISCOUNTS.	De Ros
MARQUISES.	De Vesci	Dinevor
Bristol	Doneraile	Downes
Camden	Dungannon	Egerton
Exeter	Eversley	Farnham
Normanby	Hutchinson (E. Donoughmore)	Feversham
Salisbury	Lifford	Gage (Viscount Gage)
Westmeath	Melville	Grantley
EARLS.	Sidmouth	Kenyon
Abergavenny	St. Vincent	Kingsdown
Amherst	BISHOPS.	Leconfield
Aylesford	Bangor	Lovel and Holland (Earl Egmont)
Bandon	Bath and Wells	Lyttelton
Bantry	Carlisle	Maryborough (E. Mornington)
Beauchamp	Cashel, &c.	Northwick
Cardigan	Chichester	Polwarth
Carnarvon	Derry and Raphoe	Ravensworth
Cathcart	Durham	Rayleigh
Cawdor	Gloucester and Bristol	Redesdale
Chesterfield	Hereford	Saltoun
Chichester	Llandaff	Scarsdale
Dartmouth	London	Sheffield (Earl Sheffield
De La Warr	Ripon	Sondes
Derby	Salisbury	Southampton
Desart	St. David's	Stewart of Garlies (Earl Galloway)
Devon	Winchester	Strathspey (Earl Seafield)
Ellenborough	LORDS.	Talbot de Malahide
Erne	Abinger	Templemore
Grey	Bagot	Tenterden
Haddington	Bateman	Thurlow
Hardwicke	Berners	Tyrone (Marquis of Waterford)
Harrington	Blayney	Wynford
Ilchester	Bolton	
Leven & Melville	Boston	Tellers.
Lonsdale	Braybrooke	Bath, Marquis
Mayo	Brodrick (V. Middleton)	Colville of Culross, Lord
Norton	Chelmsford	
Nelson	Churchill	
Orkney	Clanbrassil (Earl Roden)	
Pomfret	Clinton	
Portarlington	Clonbrock	
Powis		
Romney		
St. Germans		

PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Bessborough, Earl of	St. John, Lord
Cork, Earl of	Oxford, Bishop of
Carington, Lord	Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord
Kinnaird, Lord	Enniskillen, Earl of
Zetland, Earl of	Eglintoun & Winton, Earl of
Monson, Lord	Lincoln, Bishop of
Leeds, Duke of	Hawke, Lord
Clifden, Viscount	Beaufort, Duke of
Portsmouth, Earl of	Calthorpe, Lord
Cremorne, Lord	Bradford, Earl of
Townshend, Marquis	Morley, Earl of
Argyll, Duke of	Bayning, Lord
Lovatt, Lord	Plunket, Lord
Poltimore, Lord	Howe, Earl
Cowper, Earl	St. Leonards, Lord
Gardner, Lord	Combermere, Viscount
Clarendon, Earl of	Malmesbury, Earl of
Sudeley, Lord	Ellesmere, Earl of
Granard, Earl of	Strathallan, Viscount
Erroll, Earl of	Lyndhurst, Lord
Dorchester, Lord	Buckingham and Chandos, Duke of
Suffield, Lord	Sandwich, Earl of
Conyngham, Marquis	Forester, Lord
Ebrington, Viscount	Drogheda, Marquis of
Camperdown, Earl of	Willoughby de Broke, Lord
Lovelace, Earl of	Coventry, Earl of
Vaux, Lord	Skelmersdale, Lord
Abercromby, Lord	Macclesfield, Earl of
Stratheden, Lord	Aveland, Lord
Ailesbury, Marquis of	Conyers, Lord
Kintore, Earl of	Lucan, Earl of
Chesham, Lord	Walsingham, Lord
Camoys, Lord	Wensleydale, Lord
Rivers, Lord	Wenlock, Lord
Llanover, Lord	Stanhope, Earl
Somers, Earl of	Warwick, Earl

LORD LYVEDEN'S SPEECH ON THE CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

We have great pleasure in giving, *in extenso*, the speech of Lord Lyveden in moving the second reading of the above bill on Tuesday, June 19th.

Lord LYVEDEN, in rising to move the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, said that he must crave more than a usual portion of their lordships' indulgence. He was aware he should be obliged in the discharge of the duty he had undertaken to utter opinions adverse to those of many noble lords, and, fearing that he might say something uncongenial to their lordships' tastes, he could not but apprehend that they might visit upon the cause the awkwardness of the advocate who promoted it.

When the noble duke below him brought this subject forward in 1858, the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) said he should like to see the peer who would be bold enough to undertake the task he had now risen to perform. But so far from being a reproach to him that he now came forward to declare his opinions, it would be rather a reproach to him if he shrank from the advocacy of an object dear to those with whom during 30 years of public life he had acted, and who had placed in him unlimited confidence. He could not also but remember the ups and downs that had befallen all political questions in the present generation. A few years before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, it was impossible to excite public interest in the subject of reform, and Parliament refused to transfer the franchise from East Retford to Birmingham. The Government of Lord Melbourne were expelled from office in 1841 for proposing a fixed duty on corn, and in 1846 the corn laws were swept away from the statute book. The conduct of Parliament upon the admission of the Jews was even more analogous to the present case. In 1841 the Jewish Civil Disabilities Removal Bill was introduced and thrown out; in 1845 in was carried. In 1848 the second reading of the Jews admission to Parliament was carried in the other House by a majority of 70. In 1851 the bill was read a second time by a majority of 25. It was reintroduced in 1853, and in 1858 the bill was again brought up to their lordships' House. The door was then left a-jar by their lordships by which the Jews were allowed to gain admission into the other House. The present bill might also meet with repeated rejections, for the admission of the Jews was not only a question affecting the Church of England, but even the ark of Christianity itself was said to be in peril. The result of admitting the Jews had been that four or five gentleman of undoubted character and position had taken their seats in the other House. Yet the Church was not in danger from their presence, and the ark of Christianity was still carried about in safety. This led him to hope that at some time or other something might be done to relieve Dissenters from the payment of Church-rates. It might be said of him that in coming forward to propose this bill, he was an enemy of the Church. He could assure their lordships that by early education and mature conviction he was a sincere friend to a Church establishment, and that in asking their lordships to agree to this bill he was by no means the enemy of the Church, but was really promoting its continuance and popularity. (Hear.) The law, as it had been declared by the highest legal authorities and by the report of the committee, declared that the payment of Church-rates was a legal obligation, but that it was supported by no legal remedy. This was not a right of any great value. He could understand either a moral, religious, or pecuniary obligation. But a legal obligation, without a legal remedy, puzzled him, and he should like to know what such a right would fetch in the market. At the first blush it might not seem clear why a Church-rate should not be levied as well as a poor-rate or a highway-rate. But the difference had been well stated by Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt, the late Home Secretary, in his evidence before the committee, to consist in the religious element. No man's religion led him to assert that no roads should be made, but there were numbers of persons who said that there ought to be no compulsory rate for the Church. The legal duty of asking for the

rate might be discharged by the churchwardens and the clergyman, but no moving power existed of compelling a Church-rate to be made. He would not go into the antiquarian branch of this subject, which had been fully expounded by one of the witnesses examined before the committee. He would, therefore, only remark that if the tax were obnoxious and odious, it was of very little consequence whether it existed in the time of Alfred the Great or Edward the Confessor, when the rate was perhaps paid willingly, and when there were no Dissenters. Their lordships were now asked to deal with an acknowledged evil. Lawyers, divines, statesmen, and politicians had, for the last twenty years, agreed in declaring that Church-rates were a great and crying evil, and that matters could not long remain in their existing state. Looking back to the course of legislation during the last half-century, it was painful to think how little had been yielded to reason, and how much to fear. In 1829, when he first entered Parliament, the claims of the Roman Catholics had just been yielded to the fear of Irish insurrection. The Reform Bill was granted from the fear of English commotion. The corn laws were repealed from the fear of a famine in Ireland. He did not mention these facts by way of menace. Their lordships might reject this bill without any fear of Birmingham unions and marchings to London. But its rejection would cause heart-burnings and hatred, the *odium theologicum*, animosities in parishes, and brawlings in churches. (Hear, hear.) Compromises on this question had been proposed by such men as Lord Althorp and Mr. Walpole; and if any two men were ever formed by nature to carry out a compromise, they were the men, for they were friends of the Church, and enemies to no class, but both completely failed. Lord Althorp proposed to take 250,000*l.* out of 550,000*l.*, which formed the Church-rates, and put it on the land-tax, leaving the rest to be raised as it might; but his proposal was not accepted either by Churchmen or Dissenters, and it fell to the ground. (Hear, hear.) If they compared the two proposals of Lord Althorp and Mr. Walpole together, they would see how much the state of the case had altered. Lord Althorp stated the amount of the Church-rates at 550,000*l.*, whereas Mr. Walpole stated the amount to have fallen to 250,000*l.*, while the voluntary subscriptions were 260,000*l.* So that while there was a great falling off in the Church-rates, the voluntary rate raised to supply the deficiency had risen to 260,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) The next compromise attempted to which he would refer was that of Sir J. Easthope, who proposed to throw the maintenance of the fabric of the church on the pew-rents. He wished to call their lordships' attention particularly to this proposal, because it was opposed by the members of the Church of England, on the ground that the Church of England was the church of the poor man, and that pew-rents would interfere with his privilege. That was, no doubt, a beautiful boast, but was it a matter of fact? The same thing was said of the law as they were accustomed to read in Blackstone and other writers on the Constitution; and it reminded him of the answer of Horne Tooke, that "so was the London Tavern if they paid for it." ("Hear," and a laugh.) On the subject of the church being open to the poor without pew-rents he would refer to the report of the committee on religious destitution. In that report special reference was made to three of the principal churches at the West-end of the metropolis: St. James's, St. George's, Hanover-square, and the parish church of St. Marylebone. In St. James's the report stated the seats were all let, producing a rental of 1,400*l.* a-year, though there was no legal authority to raise more than 30*l.* per annum by pew-rents. The same state of things existed in the other two churches; and he might observe that it was so in all the great towns of England. No doubt, there were what were called free seats; but he believed these were occupied by any but the poor. He asked their lordships if they ever saw at church in any large town more than one or two persons who could be strictly called poor? (Hear, hear.) Those who occupied the free seats were well-dressed persons, who could easily afford to pay 6d. or 1s. for the accommodation if they chose to do so. That was not making the Church of England the church of the poor. He believed it was the original intention of the Church of England to do so; but it was not acted upon, and he must say that nowhere had the principle been carried out, except among the Roman Catholics. In the churches abroad it was a common thing to see the poor and the rich admitted together—the beggar and the noble worshipping side by side. (Hear, hear.) The transference of the Church-rates to pew-rents was one mode of settling this question which had been proposed. He did not, however, recommend it now, and he only mentioned it to show that there were other means besides the present of raising the funds necessary for the maintenance and repair of churches. There were various other plans which had been introduced by persons of different religious persuasions, and by men of all political opinions; but every one of them had failed. That being the case, it appeared to him hopeless to endeavour to substitute anything in place of the existing Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) In 1855 there appeared as a reformer of Church-rates the most eminent individual who ever acted in that capacity. He meant the most rev. prelate below him (the Archbishop of Canterbury). He introduced a Church-rate bill in that year, and his only reason for not proceeding with it was that he was given to understand such a bill could not originate in their lordships' House. That bill aimed at a compromise; but it was not a measure founded entirely on the principles of the Church of England, though it contained the most practical proposal ever made on the question. It was that after the rejection of a Church-rate twice by a parish it should cease for ever—(hear, hear)—and he made a distinction that had never been proposed before. The most rev. prelate proposed to exempt all the metropolitan and urban parishes, and to leave Church-rates to be collected exclusively in the rural parishes. (Hear.) He could not conceive a more practical scheme, and he much regretted that it was not carried into effect. It was one that he believed would have satisfied all reasonable Dissenters; but the effect of that bill was to abandon the high ground taken up by Churchmen. (Hear.) Infidelity prevailed most in the urban parishes, and there, too, Dissenters were most numerous. It was, therefore, there that the Church required all the resources it could command, and yet in these urban parishes the most rev. prelate proposed to give up Church-rates, because they could no longer be raised there. (Hear.) The bill which he (Lord Lyveden) now proposed had been introduced into their lordship's House in 1858, when it was rejected by a very large majority, but the noble earl opposite (Earl Derby), who was then in power, thought the subject was of such importance that he undertook that a bill should be introduced by the Government. A bill was introduced by Mr. Walpole, which proposed that any one should be relieved from the obligation of paying Church-rates who chose to say that he was a conscientious Dissenter. The bill contained other provisions, modifying the law of mortmain, and authorising the rate to be levied upon the owner, instead of the occupier. But the compromise failed to obtain the sanction of the House of Commons, and the next step was the introduction of Sir J. Trelawny's bill, which was passing rapidly through the other House when their lordships adopted their usual course when the Commons were pressing an unpalatable measure upon them, and appointed a committee to consider the subject. He found no fault with the proceedings of that committee, but would only remark that, being appointed at the end of the session, the attendance was scanty, and the evidence incomplete. Three witnesses were examined, whose evidence produced great effect—Dr. Foster, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Osborne. The two first-named gentlemen frankly avowed that the abolition of Church-rates was not their ultimate desire, but that they wished to destroy the whole Church establishment. That avowal ought not to have caused much surprise, for it had repeatedly been made by Mr. Hume, Mr. Pellatt, and others in the House of Commons. It was, however, made a ground of argument against the abolition of Church-rates that those who were the chief advocates of that proceeding were anxious to go still further. He did not think there was any force in that argument, because it had not been shown how, if Church-rates were abolished, the position of the Dissenters to attack the Church would be strengthened. He believed it would be just the contrary, for the country could never be agitated upon a merely theoretical question. Only a real grievance such as Church-rates were could sustain agitation, and he thought that by yielding an equivocal, uncertain right the position of the Church would be greatly strengthened. The committee also examined Mr. Osborne, a Wesleyan Methodist, who, speaking individually, did not object to Church-rates, but said there were no means of ascertaining the general sentiments of the body to which he belonged. That opinion, however, was expressed in the 815 petitions that had been presented to Parliament from Wesleyan Methodists in favour of the abolition of Church-rates. The evidence of the witnesses whom he had mentioned had a certain effect, and was, no doubt, one of the causes of the diminished majority in the other House. But there was another cause for the decrease in the majority. If it was desired to pass liberal measures through the House of Commons the first and last sessions of a Parliament were the most auspicious periods. In 1859, when fresh from the hustings, hon. gentlemen were ready to vote for the abolition of Church-rates, but in 1860 their fervour had somewhat abated. Probably in 1861, '2, or '3, as the case might be, they would again vote against Church-rates before reappearing upon the hustings. It was to be regretted that the noble duke who presided over the committee had not thought fit to introduce a bill founded on the report, or to have met the present bill by resolutions in accordance with that report. The principal recommendation in the report was that persons desirous of being exempted from the payment of Church-rates should give notice of their objections to the churchwardens, and such persons should not be permitted to take part in any vestry called for the purpose of making or applying such rate. There was no requirement of a religious or conscientious objection, but any ground of objection whatever was to exempt a man from the rate. Objections had been made to the voluntary principle that it would be humiliating to clergymen to require them to go round their parishes to beg subscriptions. But there would be just the same humiliation if the recommendation of the committee were carried out, for the clergyman would have to go round and invite persons not to object to the rate. A more complete voluntary system could not be conceived than the plan set forth by the committee. He had now mentioned the various compromises that had been suggested upon this subject. It was clear that compensations, compromises, and substitutes had all been exhausted, and nothing was left but to deal boldly with the question. He hoped their lordships would not, because the majority in the other House was slightly diminished, back out of the pledges which they had hitherto given on this subject, or vote for the continuance of a law which they had admitted could not be maintained. A majority of nine was, he allowed, a small one, and the number was also ominous, but he trusted that this would not therefore be fatal to the success of the bill. He believed the existence of Church-rates tended much more to the disadvantage of the Church than of Dissent, and he did not advance this opinion on his own authority. Mr. Gladstone said:—

> Now, I say, in the first place, that the state of the law of Church-rates is a very great grievance to the Church itself. In a multitude of parishes the Church-rate is contested. If it is obtained among animosities and heartburnings, where it is so contested it inflicts the greater evil, misfortune, and impediment on the Church than it confers benefit on it; and if the rate is lost what again happens? Why, that the Church is left entirely without support from the rate, and so far is put on the same footing as the fabrics belonging to other denominations of Christians; but only so far, because it is left to those denominations who are connected with other fabrics to associate themselves as a body of private individuals for the maintenance of their own fabrics, and to take into their own hands exclusively the management of the funds they may please to vote for such a purpose; but that it is not competent for members of the Established Church to do. Take the case of a parish where the bulk of the ratepayers were indisposed to support these rates, but where a portion of them were disposed to do so. It is not competent for that part of the parishioners who are so disposed to constitute themselves into a body for the purpose of applying their means to that object, and it is beyond all doubt that if notwithstanding these difficulties, gentlemen belonging to the Church of England choose to subscribe for the maintenance of their Church, the application and disposal of the money they thus raise is not placed under their own control, but they are open to be run in upon, and to have the control of the application of their money taken out of their hands and put into the hands of the very men who perhaps the week previous had voted against the levying of a Church-rate. That, I say, is a great grievance to the Church.

This was, in point of fact, a great grievance to the Church, and itwas a grievance which, as long as this impost remained, it would be impossible to remedy. If, on the other hand, the rate were got rid of, a measure might be at once introduced and carried, enabling the Church to tax its own members, and no Dissenters could offer plausible objection to such a bill, or if they did they would be laughed out of Parliament. But on what ground were the conscientious objections of the Dissenters now disregarded? Could anything be said against the Dissenting body on the ground of immorality or irreligion? The names of Bunyan, Baxter, Lardner, and Robert Hall would rise to every one's lips in conjunction with the names of other men whom the Church would be too glad to receive into her bosom. He would not enter into any statistics to show the relative numbers of Dissenters and Churchmen in this country, or the exact number of petitions presented on one side or the other. He would even assume the truth of the calculations made by that very sanguine friend of the Establishment, Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, that the members of the Church comprise 67 per cent. of the population. But were there not in every town large numbers of Dissenters who were anxious to be relieved from this rate? Why was it that Parliament did not support an education rate? Because they thought that a compulsory impost would diminish the voluntary subscriptions. The same principle applied in the present instance, and he would ask where religion had ever been advanced by compulsory levies? Probably a Dissenter would have no great objection to contribute towards the repair of a structure which he venerated and which he admired; and if the compulsory rate were abolished he believed the Dissenters would be most willing to subscribe towards such an object. Sir Morton Peto, for example, had subscribed 500*l.* towards the erection of a parish church at Plaistow, and this would be the case with many other Dissenters if the support of the church edifices were left to depend on voluntary efforts. It was for the interest of the Church itself, then, that the removal of this impost was most to be desired, and it was Dissent which gained most by its continuance. At all events, if the bill were not passed, care should be taken to lay down what were the legal charges to be defrayed out of a Church-rate. The Rev. Mr. Champneys said these charges comprised the repairs of the edifice, the washing of the surplice, and the cost of the communion wine. Now, it was only natural that Dissenters should object to the last two items. Mr. Champneys had stated that when he first succeeded to his present charge he found that the washing of the surplus cost twelve guineas and the communion wine eighteen guineas, there being only sixteen communicants. In that case wine appeared to have been given to the churchwardens, clergyman, and other persons; and was it surprising that, with such abuses, the Dissenters complained of paying Church-rates? These were the grounds upon which he asked their lordships to pass this measure. He should prefer a substitute if one could be found, but a substitute had been looked for in vain, and the supporters of the bill therefore had been compelled to resort to entire abolition. It appeared to be hoped that the agitation on this question would subside. That reminded him of the man in the play whose house was on fire, and who was proceeding to assist in extinguishing the fire, when he exclaimed,—"A sudden thought strikes me. Perhaps it will go out of itself." No, this agitation would not go out of itself, and he entreated their lordships not to relax in their endeavours to make it subside by reasonable legislation. True it was that from various causes the majority had diminished in the other House, but none of the remarkable men who had given in their adhesion to the bill failed to support it still. It should be steadily borne in mind that the chief supporters of the measure in the other House were not Dissenters, whose wish it might be to destroy the Establishment; Churchmen were its leading advocates. (Hear.) The majority comprised seven Cabinet Ministers, one ex-Premier, and the present Prime Minister, of whom he should not hear from the right rev. bench that he was an unworthy son of the Church, or that his recent appointments to the episcopal bench had been prejudicial to the Establishment. (Laughter.) Among other members in that majority he recognised the rising hopes of the country. Who stood higher in public esteem than Lord Stanley? His lordship was for the abolition of Church-rates, and so were Lord Ashley, Lord Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Hartington. Were those enemies of the establishment or were they not as sincere friends of the Church as any of their lordships could be. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that if he had not been able to carry conviction to their lordships' minds, he had said nothing calculated to offend their religious feelings. Before he sat down he hoped he might be allowed to address one word in the way of remonstrance to the right rev. bench. If he were addressing an assembly of attorneys, who strained to the utmost every possible technicality of the law, he would deservedly be laughed at if he engaged in any Quixotic endeavour to induce them to give up any right, however uncertain, for the sake of peace and good will. (Laughter.) But he was now speaking to men who knew that there was no exercise of the manly virtues equal to that of self-sacrifice, and who had for the benefit of the Church and the advancement of religion consented to be shorn of some portion of their episcopal revenues. He entreated them, to open their arms to embrace, not to raise their hands to strike their Dissenting brethren, and, in the words of Mr. Secretary Stanley, in 1834, to consider whether the interests of the Church were advanced by the desecration of the house of God by squabbles about Church-rates; or, in the words of Sir R. Peel, how long social harmony should be interrupted by such discussions. (Hear, hear.) In the sincere and earnest conviction that the present measure would tend to make the Church more popular, to make Dissent more peaceable, and to promote the interests of religion itself, he moved the second reading of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

TAMWORTH.—DISTRESS FOR CHURCH-RATES.

Our readers may remember that in February last, Mr. Whitmore, farmer, was summoned for non-payment of 1*l.* 1s. 9d. Church-rate, and that, notwithstanding his having served on the justices a notice of his objections to the validity of the rate, they made an order for payment. It is, however, currently reported that the magistrates hesitated to sign the order or issue the warrant of distress until the churchwarden promised to indemnify them if proceedings should be taken against them. Upon

this promise, two of the magistrates did sign, but the third refused. Not until the 5th of June did they issue the order. Shortly after, the churchwarden called with entreaties to pay; next, policemen were sent with threats. About a week after, a policeman took Mr. Whitmore a "copy of minute or order made by the magistrates. Ordered that the rate of 1*l.* 1s. 9d., with the costs, be paid forthwith; in default of payment, the usual distress warrant to issue, and in default of sufficient distress, Mr. Whitmore to be imprisoned at Stafford for fourteen days." As all this failed to extort the money, on the 19th inst. the warrant of distress was served, and two pigs were seized—not removed, but a bum-bailiff put in possession. On the 21st, Mr. Whitmore served on the officer making the distress a notice, that if the warrant be executed, he should "bring an action or actions in the courts of common law, or other courts of law, as he might be advised, against the officer, the justices, and all other persons concerned therein." The catalogue for the sale was immediately stopped in its passage through the press, and it was reported that the pigs were not to be sold. But on the 23rd the catalogue made its appearance, and on the 25th the pigs were appraised at 5*l.* 10s., and then put up to auction, and sold for 7*l.* The abolitionists are advised that the magistrates have acted without authority, and have determined to bring an action against them.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday evening, the Lord Provost presiding, to consider the Annuity-tax Bill as amended in committee of the House of Commons. The LORD PROVOST moved the adoption of the resolution passed in the committee of the town-council, declaring "that the amended bill does not provide for an equitable settlement of the annuity-tax; that in consequence of the low valuation of the seat rents it imposes a taxation on the community greatly in excess of what is required; that there is reason to fear, should the bill pass, the opposition to the payment of the police rates (as part of which the new tax is to be collected) may endanger the municipal revenue, and increase the feeling of hostility to the Church, which may materially interfere with the peace and wellbeing of the city: that the provisions of the bill fall so far short of that which was proposed as a basis of settlement in the resolutions adopted by the public meeting held in April last, are otherwise so objectionable, and give so little prospect of improvement on the present state of matters, that the Lord Advocate should be urged to withdraw his bill." Another resolution was moved and carried, entreating the magistrates and council to consider whether it would not be the duty, in the event of the bill passing, of a majority of their number, or of the whole municipal body, rather to resign their seats than consent to sign the bonds of annuity, or to lay on the tax for ministers' stipends under the deceptive form of its being a tax for police purposes. A third resolution was carried, to the effect that the magistrates and council be respectfully requested to consider whether it would not be advisable specially to petition against the bill, on the ground that the standing orders have not been complied with. The chief grounds of opposition to the amended bill, as stated by the various speakers, are, that it only values the seat rents of the city churches at 1,600*l.*, instead of 2,500*l.*, as at first proposed; that all the municipal revenues (after payment of the city creditors, whose rights are secured by the Act of 1838), are to be mortgaged to the clergy in security of payment of their stipends; that the tax is to be collected as part of the police rates, without distinction or specification of its object, and ostensibly as an additional sum required for one or other of the purposes of police; and that in dealing with the funds of the Trinity College Church the rights of the parties under the pending litigation were not reserved.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in Buccleuch-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Friday night, when various resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Lord-Advocate's *new* Annuity Tax Bill. The Rev. Dr. JOHNSTON said:—

He found by one of the clauses of this bill, that the Southern Districts were to be assessed the sum of 1d. for the payment of the city ministers, and he thought this was only adding insult to injustice. (Cheers.) If this bill passed into the law of the land, our civic rulers would find their funds inadequate for the city's expenses and they would be compelled to lay upon the citizens of Edinburgh another tax to make up the deficiency. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. REID said that he could not discuss the subject apart from the principle of all ecclesiastical establishments; and he would ask, What would the city lose if all the parish churches were that night swept away? Would it interfere with the religious opinions of the community if all the parish churches were handed over to the Dissenters? He believed that by that means more of the poor would be brought into the Church. The rev. gentleman concluded a long and eloquent speech by saying that the Lord Advocate had expressed a hope that all agitation on this question would cease with the passing of this measure, but he would do his utmost to coutinue that agitation. After some further proceedings, Mr. Menzies moved a vote of want of confidence in the M.P.'s for the city (the Lord Advocate and Mr. Black). That was going to the root of the evil at once, for their present members were misrepresenting the community. (Hear, hear.) He would let it go ringing to London that the members for Edinburgh had not the confidence of their constituents. Mr. LILLIE seconded the motion, which was carried amidst great cheering.

EPISCOPAL PALACES.—A sum of 57,702*l.* has been expended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners since 1838, on building and improving bishops' palaces. This is exclusive of what has been spent from the funds of the sees themselves for the same purposes. It is not of the bishops it can be said they know not where to lay their heads.

THE CHUCH AND HER PROPERTY.—In the whole of the New Testament there is not a word to suggest the idea that the early Church had one yard of landed property, or one drachma of fixed income, or anything but the free-will offerings of the converts from week to week, accepted when offered, otherwise cheerfully dispensed with. As the Church of England still reads the New Testament in the vulgar tongue, and teaches it in schools, it cannot refuse the appeal to a fact which appears on almost every page. —*Times.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY, AND THE OPENING TO SHAREHOLDERS ON SUNDAY.—At the general meeting of this company last week, Captain Young moved his resolution for closing the Palace on Sundays, but the feeling of the great majority of the meeting war so decidedly against him that it was with difficulty he could obtain a hearing. After a brief discussion of a personal as well as a theological character, the motion that the admission of shareholders to the Palace (only) on Sundays be henceforth discontinued, was put and negatived by an overwhelming majority.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS WARNED BY THE TIMES.—There is no fact (said the *Times* one day last week) so notorious as that the Church-rate has every feature of a moribund institution, half dead, insufficient, struggling for a bare existence, and long since utterly incapable of growth or adaptation to the wants of the body. The Lords are resolved to keep up the feud, and prevent the substitution of the voluntary method, which now works so quietly in most populous parishes. That body is not allowed to do much, and we observe with regret that it does less and less every session. The amount of attention it gives to measures, the time it sits, the attendance of Peers, become less and less, and the institution assumes more and more the character of a constitutional fiction. We wish it were otherwise, but we look forward with apprehension to the day when some of the great speakers now in the House will be silent for ever, and when the debates of that splendid hall will no longer be redeemed even by occasional exhibitions of eloquence. If the House, then, rests its merits on the obstruction of this or that measure, or on simply refusing to do something that common sense tells us will be done before long, we can only say the inference will be injurious to the House. It would do far better to attempt some remedy for the evil, instead of simply objecting to the obvious course of excision.

THE REV. CANON DALE.—A farewell dinner to the Rev. T. Dale, late Vicar of St. Pancras, was given by the parishioners on Thursday, and a testimonial of the value of 600*l.* presented to him. Mr. Dale, in reply to the presentation, said that one great object which he had always kept in view was the conversion of the single parish over which he had presided into a number of separate parishes for ecclesiastical purposes; and he expressed his extreme satisfaction at the fact that through his avoidance of the living there would be created fourteen distinct benefices. At the dinner, the rev. gentleman spoke of what had been done in the parish during the fourteen years of his incumbency.

The amount expended for church-building purposes during his incumbency was not less than 50,000*l.*, and if to this were added the sums devoted to education, district visiting, and other objects of a kindred nature, the total amount disbursed, mainly through the liberality of his own congregation, was about 100,000*l.* (Cheers.) After speaking of his introduction of infant schools, and his extension of the practice of district visiting, the rev. gentleman said that in the prosecution of his designs for the moral and spiritual improvement of the parish, he had often been led to draw upon his private resources, but that when the fact was made known he had always been indemnified by the liberality of some of his friends in the parish. Since he first became connected with the parish the number of clergy had been doubled, and additional church accommodation had been provided for more than 10,000 worshippers, but he was sorry to have to add that the population had increased in a still greater proportion.

Mr. Dale is to be presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with the Rectory of Thirfield, worth 1,000*l.* a-year, resigned by Archdeacon Robinson, the Master of the Temple.

Religious Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. H. T. Miller, late travelling agent to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, has become the minister of the New Bethel in connexion with the Seamen's Friend Society of this port.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. Samuel Wardlaw McAll, M.A., of Cheshunt and University Colleges, has received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church assembling in Townley-street Chapel, Macclesfield. Mr. McAll expects to enter upon his stated labours on the first Sabbath in August.

HARBOROUGH.—The Rev. Charles Haworth, who is just completing his course of study at the Lancashire College, Manchester, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, at Market Harborough, formerly under the ministerial care of the late Rev. Henry Toller. Mr. Haworth intends to enter upon his new duties in about two months.

GIRLS' MISSION SCHOOL, WALTHAMSTOW.—The annual meeting of this excellent institution took place on Wednesday. The chair was taken by Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. The prizes were distributed by the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow; after which the report was read by Searle J. Nash, Esq., and resolutions were spoken to by the Revs. Dr. Halley, F. Trestrail, W. Fairbrother, J. Harbutt, and E. Pye Smith, Esq., Henry Dunn, Esq., Dr. Lockhart, and T. Curwen, Esq. The rooms were filled by a large body of the friends of the institution.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.—On Thursday evening last, the members of the church and congregation assembling in South-parade Chapel, met to welcome the Rev. Frederick Edwards, B.A., (late of Harlow), as their newly-settled pastor. About 300 took tea in the school-rooms, and a public meeting was afterwards held in the chapel, at which from 400 to 500 persons were present. The pastor occupied the chair, and several earnest and energetic speeches were delivered by the deacons and several members of the church. The rev. gentleman commences his labours in Leeds under the most favourable auspices, and has a hopeful prospect before him.—*Leeds Mercury.*

HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR SONS OF MISSIONARIES.—BLACKHEATH.—The anniversary of the Home and School for the Sons of Missionaries was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 19th. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Fenn, M.A., incumbent of Blackheath Park Church. After singing and prayer by the Rev. J. Russell, the pupils recited effectively several pieces in English, German, &c. The prizes were then distributed to those who had distinguished themselves in their various studies. The annual report of the institution was read by the Rev. George Pritchard, sen., and also the reports of the Rev. J. Spence, D.D., J. Sherman, T. Marzials, B.D., and S. Newth, M.A., who had conducted the examinations of the pupils. These reports were of a most satisfactory character. Various resolutions were carried after speeches by Dr. Lockhart, Rev. W. Harbutt, Rev. R. H. Marten, G. Small, Esq., J. Rogers, Esq., Col. Lavie, and J. Merrington, Esq. In the evening a lecture on the manners and customs of the South Sea Islanders was delivered to the pupils and juvenile friends by the Rev. G. Pritchard.

BARRINGTON, CAMBS.—The fourth anniversary of the opening of the new Congregational Chapel in this village was held by special services on the 7th and 10th inst. Sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Perkins, of Duxford, W. Griffith, of Hitchin, T. Booker (the pastor), and H. Martin, of Royston. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the attendance was good, and the proceeds of collections and special efforts encouraging. At the meeting for tea the Rev. T. Booker announced that the debt had been already reduced to about 217*l.*, and that towards its further reduction 65*l.* 5s. 6d. had been pledged that day by some few members of the congregation. In reference to the last 100*l.*, he recommended all friends to obtain donations or promises. This intimation met with a speedy response, upwards of 30*l.* being at once promised. Altogether the proceedings were cheering and interesting. It is hoped that some of the generous and well-to-do of the public will come forward to their help in their last effort with this encumbrance. The entire proceeds of the anniversary have realised upwards of 90*l.*, independently of the 30*l.* promised for the last 100*l.*

CALEDONIAN-ROAD CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—The ninth anniversary of the opening of this place of worship, was celebrated on Sunday the 10th inst. In the morning the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, the founder, as well as the minister of the chapel, preached, on "The Soul." In the afternoon the Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., preached to the young, on the "Scarlet Thread." The body of the chapel was well filled with a most interesting assemblage of children and young people, whilst the galleries were occupied by a more diversified audience. In the evening the Rev. S. Wills, D.D., of Vernon Chapel, delivered to a large congregation an eloquent discourse. The Rev. E. Davies was at the same time preaching one of his Sunday-school sermons. On Wednesday evening the 13th inst., the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., of Wykliffe Chapel, preached on "Divine Providence," in the course of which he expressed his very warm sympathy with the pastor and the people. The Rev. Mr. Davies, it would appear, was absent at the time occupying the doctor's pulpit. Large additions have this year been made to the church, whilst pastor, and deacons, and people are most thoroughly united in affection and aim.—*Islington Times.*

THE REV. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., of East Parade Chapel, Leeds, has announced to his church and congregation that the state of his health will not allow him to continue their pastor. The *Leeds Mercury* says:—"No better proof of the high estimate formed of Mr. Reynolds by his people could be given than in the facts that during the last five years he has, at their request, been three times abroad or absent from his post for lengthened periods, in the hope of thoroughly regaining health, —that when at home he has also by their desire had, almost without intermission, regular assistance in his pastoral or ministerial duties—that they were now prepared to provide him with a permanent assistant, and that throughout this long period of trial the utmost harmony has prevailed among the church and congregation, while few churches have had greater or more constant additions to the number of their members. Before Mr. Reynolds's last return from the South of France, he entertained great doubts of being sufficiently recruited to justify his continuing at East Parade Chapel, but a month's experience has changed doubt into certainty, and compelled him to resign. The deep regret of his

people at losing him will be shared in no slight measure by members of all religious denominations in the town. Mr. Reynolds's spirit is so nobly catholic, his abilities are so great, his bearing has ever been so truly that of the Christian gentleman and scholar, that the withdrawal of such a man in the prime of life from among us will be universally deplored. While, however, his loss will be keenly and widely felt, we are sure his many friends will be glad to hear that his health, though not fitting him to retain so laborious a post as that of minister to a large congregation, may possibly allow of his serving the Christian church in some other capacity. Within the last few days, indeed, he has received an urgent invitation to become the Principal of a College [Cheshunt], for training ministers of the Gospel, and though numerous invitations of the kind have previously been given in vain, he feels it right not to decline in the present instance without full inquiry as to the correspondence between the proposed duties and his physical strength."

DESBOROUGH. — ORDINATION SERVICES, INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, DESBOROUGH.—The Rev. Samuel Drakeford was publicly ordained minister of the above place of worship on Thursday, June 21, 1860. The Rev. J. E. Poulter, B.A., of Wellingborough, conducted the opening devotional service. The Rev. Thomas Hall, of Hartshill, delivered the introductory discourse — subject, "A Plea for the Principles and Practices of English Nonconformists." The Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick, proposed the usual questions. The Rev. Thomas Coleman, of Ashley, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. Samuel Hillyard, of Bedworth, delivered the charge, and the Rev. T. E. Noyes, B.A., of Creaton, offered the concluding prayer. The Rev. Evan Lewis, B.A., F.R.G.S., F.E.S., of Rothwell, conducted the devotional service in the evening, the Rev. George Nickolson, B.A., of Northampton, preached to the church and congregation, and the Rev. J. W. Tapper, of Wellingborough, offered the concluding prayer. Dinner was provided at the King's Arms Inn, at two o'clock, and at four o'clock the company took tea in a large marquee, kindly lent by B. Riley, Esq., for the occasion, when the ministers and other friends were present, and addressed the meeting. Between two and three hundred were present. Three new galleries have just been erected in the chapel.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT BRISTOL.—On Wednesday, a large number of persons assembled at Bethesda Chapel, Bristol, to hear addresses from the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and Mr. Reginald Radcliffe. The building was densely packed in every part, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. Mr. G. Muller, the pastor, conducted the service. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel expounded several passages of Scripture, offered prayer, and then delivered an able address, taking as his text the 20th verse of the 5th chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, "Now we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." Mr. Radcliffe delivered a spirited address, and also offered prayer. The proceedings on Thursday commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, by a prayer meeting at Hope Chapel; at eleven o'clock a meeting was held at the Victoria Rooms, at which the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, in an able manner, enlarged upon the parable of the wedding feast. At the Broadmead Rooms in the evening there was an immense audience; the spacious room being closely packed, and several hundreds being unable to gain admission; and impromptu service was commenced in the passage leading to the rooms, and a layman expounded the Scriptures to a large number of persons.—*Bristol Mercury.*

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The anniversary proceedings of Airedale College began on Thursday week by the examination of the students in philosophy and mathematics. The philosophical examination was conducted by the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield, and the mathematical by the Rev. R. Harley, F.R.A.S., of Brighouse. The classical examination was conducted on Monday last, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford. On Tuesday, the theological examination was conducted by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., and the Hebrew and Chaldee by the Rev. J. Tattersfield, of Keighley. The annual meeting was held on Friday. The chair was occupied by Henry Brown, Esq., the treasurer of the college. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. M. Calvert. Mr. Richard Lewis, the senior student, read a paper on "Prayer." The Rev. James Gregory, of Thornton, delivered the annual address to the students, after which the general report, the treasurer's balance-sheet, and the examiners' reports were read to the meeting, which was addressed on the various resolutions submitted to it by the Revs. G. G. Waddington, R. Bulmer, J. R. Campbell, M.A., T. Scales, W. Thomas, J. Tattersfield, H. Bean, M. Howard, J. G. Miall, T. Gasquoine, R. Bruce, M.A., J. H. Morgan, E. Mellor, M.A., D. Jones, Messrs. S. Clapham, E. Kenion, R. Yates, T. W. Burnley, J. P. Clapham, and H. Sykes. The paper on "Prayer" was marked by great common sense and appropriateness. Mr. Gregory's address on "Home Truths for Candidates for the Sacred Ministry" contained a very large amount of sound principle, illustrative fact, and beautiful sentiment. The remarks of the various speakers were brief, hearty, and pointed. The treasurer's balance-sheet showed a balance of about 100*l.* in hand. Considering the state of the weather, the attendance was unusually good, the library being well filled.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM. — The midsummer examination of the pupils was held at the school-house, on Thursday, the 21st inst. The morning was devoted to the classics, mathematics, algebra, and arithmetic, and was conducted by the Rev. Professor Newth, of New College. In the afternoon, a numerous assembly of friends were present, and Dr. Lockhart, from China, presided. The boys then underwent an examination in English grammar, geography, Scripture, theology, and mental arithmetic, in which they were questioned by the Rev. Messrs. Mummery, O'Neill, and Rudd. Select poetical recitations were delivered by Masters Moss, Marchant, Parry, Hill, Barrows, Hillyard, and Davies, and the following prizes were then presented by the chairman, with very appropriate and judicious remarks :—

For classics and good conduct, to H. V. Moss, of Sittingbourne.

Second prize for classics to James Hillyard, of Elland.

Third prize for classics to H. Williams, Cripplestyle.

The prize for mathematics to N. Davis, of Wallingford.

The prize for good conduct to J. Roberts, of Oulton.

The prize for English grammar and composition to T. Parry, of Lewes.

The prize for arithmetic to W. Jackson, Godalming.

The prize for writing to H. France, Loxley.

The Scripture prize to E. Newton, of Steeple Bumpstead.

Several of these prizes were given by gentlemen who take an interest in the school, and Bibles were given by the committee to J. Hillyard, H. V. Moss, and J. Roberts, on leaving at the completion of their terms, as well as certificates of good conduct and diligence to J. H. Ferguson, E. Amos, H. Lewis, and C. Winter. Thanks were presented to the chairman, and also Mrs. Rudd, amidst acclamations of the boys, for her effective services as matron; and to the committee for the labour and fidelity with which they have conducted the affairs of the school, and also for the zeal with which they are now endeavouring to raise a Jubilee Fund, in order to improve and increase the accommodations of the school, so as to receive, if possible, from the numerous list of applicants a larger number (than forty) of the sons of Congregational ministers.

Correspondence.

THE CENSUS BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Unless I greatly mistake, the great body of Dissenters of all denominations, and many Church people, agree with you, when you said in the last number of the *Nonconformist*, "War to the teeth" with the present Government until the words "religious profession" are expunged from the bill. Let some one in each locality call a few friends of freedom together, and then determine as to the mode of action.

We held a preliminary meeting in this town last evening, and if there be such a spirit displayed generally as there was in that meeting, the Government will hasten to expunge the objectionable clause, or hasten to its deserved doom.

Let us commence at once, and *work* for a fortnight, and the victory is ours. Here is a cause in which all liberal people can thoroughly unite. Let us prove ourselves worthy of our forefathers, and perfect the work they so nobly began and carried on, although it cost many of them their blood. I would suggest that a petition be sent from each congregation throughout the whole kingdom, and if we must have religious statistics, let a Churchman and a Dissenter be appointed to reckon each congregation as they leave their respective places of worship on a certain Sunday. In no case should it be done by *guess*. If we have the work done at all, let it be done thoroughly.

Yours very truly,

Swansea, June 23, 1860. E. JACOB.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.—AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Far from denouncing the Lords as unpatriotic and selfish in the course they have recently taken on a question of taxes, I would give them credit for meaning well. Many of them are above suspicion of bad motives. But this, supposing them in the wrong, does not alter the imminence of peril to public freedom which their vote has created. If that vote was right, the spirit of the British constitution is anti-popular, and we want an improved constitution as against oligarchical encroachment. Consequently it is a question of the greatest public moment at the present crisis—"What is the proper business of the House of Lords?" Inquiry on this point may result in confirming the doctrine as constitutional, of *salus populi* as the end of laws, or in correcting that sentiment as error.

With great deference and as an inquirer, I ask, is not the spirit of the constitution *liberty and progress*, as time and circumstances demand and peacefully—*i.e.*, constitutionally—permit? And is not the fact that we have Crown, Lords and Commons, correlated as at present, and very differently so as to relative power from what they have been at various former stages of our national history, a simple fact, the result of growth, and not of any absolute compact pledging immutability or fixing the *mode* by which liberty and progress are to be for ever sought? Is not the existing mode of our Government by Crown, Lords, and Commons, simply that expression of the spirit of the constitution (liberty and progress) which time has given and yet utters—as it will, I trust, continue to utter so far and so long as may be necessary to secure that no changes, however needful to the public weal, shall be violent or hurried?

But now, as to the House of Lords in particular, am I degrading or underrating that House in questioning whether, according to the true spirit, and therefore the true theory, of the constitution, it is a House of *check* on the Commons at all, or in anything except in so far as the acts of the Commons would trench upon the special privileges of the Peers? If it should ever come to the question, "Shall the House of Lords, shall hereditary peerage continue to exist?" a period would be indicated (if the question were rightfully entertained) when the Lords and their friends, as such, had become a small minority in the nation, and public opinion required their extinction, and could peacefully and beneficially effect it. Assuming that the proper business of the House of Lords is not to legislate for the nation, but simply to take care that legislation shall not unconstitutionally, that is, prematurely, touch the hereditary or other peculiar privileges of the Peers, to protest against its recent vote is only to regard the spirit and true end of the constitution itself, the welfare of the whole people, including alike rulers and ruled. Taking this assumption to be right, the tendency of the late vote of the Lords is to hasten the period of their decisive unpopularity, a period which may be a long way off provided they keep themselves within their own lines. If I have advanced or implied any opinion adverse to the actual position of the Peers, constitutionally considered, I shall be glad to be corrected, most sincerely desiring an improved, and not a more excited, state of feeling between all classes, and seeking only, in obedience to highest authority, whatever may promote a quiet and peaceable national life in all godliness and honesty.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

London, June 25, 1860. SALUS.

THE KELVEDON HOAX.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—We have observed, with great regret, a paragraph in your paper of yesterday, headed "Disgraceful Scene in a Chapel." We beg to give to the statement an emphatic and unqualified denial. The whole affair is entirely fabulous; from beginning to end, it is one tissue of base, unmitigated falsehood. It is the local papers that have been "hoaxed," and none beside; and how they could suffer themselves to be so duped, and their credulity so imposed upon, as to admit the scandalous fabrication into their columns, surpasses our comprehension. On the day referred to, our own minister occupied the pulpit, nor has any one but he, for a considerable time, conducted the services. The miserable concoction has not one particle of truth to redeem it; but the whole is an undiluted lie. We hope that the managers of those papers will, in future, exercise more caution, before giving currency to reports that have not the shadow of a foundation; else, they will be deserving of the severest reprehension, and even of something more. Will you do us the favour of inserting this communication in your next impression.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS BUTLER,
SAMUEL ARCHER,
JOHN MOSS, Jun.,
Managers of the Independent Chapel at Kelvedon.

Kelvedon, Essex, June 21, 1860.

INDEPENDENCY, AND ITS BENEVOLENT FUNDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—S. G. O., the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, lately directed the attention of all contributors to charitable institutions, to the importance of looking well to the proper security of their funds, as many instances of defalcation constantly occur owing to the neglect of this matter. And if it be important that the investments of such institutions should be well secured, it is equally as important that the funds should be properly administered and devoted to the particular objects for which they are collected.

Some time ago, a writer in the *Patriot* referred at length to some facts which had come to light, revealing the extreme poverty of some devoted ministers in the Church establishment, and dwelt upon the fact in contrast with the large incomes of some of its dignitaries, summing up his observations by very gently hinting to his readers the desirableness of Independents looking at home, and endeavouring to improve the incomes of some of their own ministers who are labouring for a mere pittance and struggling to maintain a mere existence.

Yes, it is well to look at home as well as abroad. We sometimes see the mote in a brother's eye, and overlook the beam in our own eye. The defects of the Church establishment are numerous enough, and we are sometimes too ready to point them out, whilst we are only too glad to cover and hide the meannesses and miseries of our own denomination. Independency has its defects in the maintenance of its ministers as well as the Church establishment. It has its charitable funds, Lady Hewley's Charity, the Associate Fund, the Congregational Fund, and now the Pastors' Retiring Fund, contributed by benevolent persons to supplement the smaller incomes and afford relief in cases of distress. But how, and to whom are they administered? Here is a case without the slightest exaggeration, equal to, if not surpassing the cases referred to by the writer in the *Patriot*.

An Independent minister, educated in one of our colleges, of fourteen years' standing, well-known, and of good character, resigns his charge for the sake of peace. He is enabled to obtain some temporal support for his family by occasionally preaching in the neighbourhood in which he takes up his residence. In the course of time this partially fails, and then, and *not till then*, he makes application to Lady Hewley's trustees, recommended by two respectable ministers of twenty years' standing. Though he waits patiently and long, he receives nothing—not even hearing of the matter. Considering this application to be a failure, he next applies to the Associate Fund, which also fails him in the time of need. He then makes application to the Congregational Fund Board, and in the course of four months finds their benevolence to be *nil*.

These facts are narrated in a few lines, but the events indicated stretch over ten months of privation and distress to the minister and his family. In the meantime they are living upon poor and limited fare, for the sake of getting into debt as little as possible; sometimes nearly destitute of clothing, the children being limited to the garden that they may not be generally seen, and at one time had to go out by turns having only one pair of shoes amongst them. And during one month of that period, all the children ill, nearly at once, and though the anxious parents feel the desire, no medical attendant is called in from the honourable feeling that there is no prospect of being able to give any remuneration. The minister himself, reduced to physical feebleness through want of proper support, lives in as retired a manner as possible for want of

suitable apparel, and at one time feeling ashamed of any person looking at his shoes!

Here is the case of an Independent minister, not at all disposed to make known his poverty, but disposed rather to live retired and hide it as much as possible, and one of the very last to ask aid of any person or society—a minister held in esteem and respect by those who know him, and possessing a moral character as good as the character of any of the secretaries or distributors of these funds. And why could not he obtain a grant as well as others? Many less needy and less worthy have received aid, and why should not he? Is it because the gentlemen who recommended him are not personal friends of the managers? Or is it because red tape and routine prevail, and no care is taken to investigate the real merits of an application, those cases only being taken which are recommended by certain persons who are considered to be influential in the denomination? I fear that much of this prevails, and hence a certain class of men amongst us generally fare the best in the distribution of funds—men who are toadies and twaddlers, ever ready to dance attendance upon any minister who considers himself an important personage in the country or district in which he resides, and expects all obeisance from the brethren with small incomes. These men know well how to place their legs under the rich man's table, and say "Yes, Sir," to everything the rich man says. Such men have their reward, but they are a disgrace to the ministry, and I am sorry to observe that the class is rapidly increasing, owing to the fact that the ministry amongst us is more than ever being flooded with uneducated men.

Another fund is now added to the list. Is the Pastors' Retiring Fund to be administered in the same manner? All honour to the few ministers and laymen who have nobly exerted themselves to establish this fund. I give them credit for the best intentions, and for some degree of care in forming a basis of action that there may be fair play for every applicant. So far, so good. But what of the future? What will be the issue of its practical working? Will the issue be that those ministers will succeed the best who can obtain the recommendation of our pastors whose people send the largest amount of money to our missionary and other societies? If such be the case it will prove to be a patronage fund, and like the rest of our funds will tend to promote a spirit of sycophancy on the one hand, and a spirit of discontent on the other. I enclose my name and address.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

O. P. Q.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will correct your report of a meeting at Northampton in one point—viz., as to the decrease in the number of slaves prior to emancipation in Jamaica. It should be that in 1830 they had sunk to 307,254, instead of 36,842 in 1838. There are other inaccuracies of reporting, but I will not take up your space by referring to them, as they do not affect the substance of the testimony. I wish I had known that these statements were likely to have gone forth beyond our own little circle here, as I should only have been too glad to have made a representation at once fuller and clearer on certain points.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

JOHN T. BROWN.

Darton, near Northampton, June 25, 1860.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

On Thursday the Marquis of NORMANBY inquired whether it was true that Mr. Elliott, the English minister at Naples, had supported the demand of the Sardinian Government for the two steamers which had been captured by the Neapolitan ships of war.

Earl GRANVILLE said that no official information had been received on the first point, but there was no reason to believe that the statement was correct.

The Councillors of Burghs and Burgesses (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. The report of amendments of the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was received. The Plea on Indictment Bill was read a second time. The Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill passed through committee. The report of amendments of the Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was received. The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

LAW AND EQUITY.

On Friday, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the Law and Equity Bill be referred to a select committee composed of all the law Lords and any lay Lords who desired to take part in an inquiry. The object of the bill was to secure the fusion of law and equity, but a fear was entertained, though it was altogether unfounded, that it would have the effect of getting rid of the Court of Chancery.

Lord ST. LEONARDS thought the bill would throw duties upon the Common Law Judges which they had no time to discharge. He therefore opposed the measure, believing its principle to be unsound.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

SHIPWRIGHTS.

In reply to Lord Dungannon, the Duke of SOMERSET observed that the English shipwrights who were working at Cherbourg were only receiving three francs, or less than 2s. 6d. a day, and there was only one vessel in course of construction.

The Duchy of Cornwall (Limitation of Actions) Bill, and the Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Councillors of Burghs and Burgesses (Scotland) Bill, and the Plea on Indictment Bill, passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at a quarter past seven.

BRITISH CONSUL AT MOZAMBIQUE.

On Monday, Lord STRATHEDEN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Consul at Mozambique, with a view to promote the interests of commerce and the execution of the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal upon the slave trade.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that although he objected, in the name of the Government, to the address moved for, he was not sorry that the matter had been brought under the consideration of the House. In respect to the appointment of a Consul at Mozambique for the suppression of the slave trade, he thought that the suppression of that trade depended more upon developing the resources of the country, and imbuing the natives with a love of trade and commerce, than upon either ourselves or the Portuguese. To further these objects the Government had thought that it would be better to forward the objects of Dr. Livingstone's expedition, which they had done by proposing a grant of public money to assist him, than by appointing a Consul at Mozambique. The real source of the evil, however, was not on this, but on the other side of the Atlantic, at Cuba. He hoped Lord Stratheden would not persevere in his motion.

Lord BROUGHAM said that until the Portuguese honestly carried out the engagements by which they had bound themselves, so long would the development of the resources of the East Coast of Africa, in spite of any efforts on our part, be retarded. He strongly denounced the insincerity of Spain in suppressing the slave trade in Cuba, and contrasted with it the conduct of Brazil, which had done its best to do away with this inhuman traffic by admitting emancipated negroes to the highest public trusts and to an equality with the whites in social life. In conclusion, he inveighed against the harshness of the laws of the United States in regard to the negroes, and read to the House an extract from a decision of the Supreme Court, declaring that no negro had any rights which a white man was bound to respect.

The Bishop of OXFORD agreed with Lord Wodehouse in the importance of Dr. Livingstone's expedition, but thought it would be of small avail if not backed by the influence of a British Consul at Mozambique. He trusted that the decision of the Government on this subject was not final.

Lord GRANVILLE trusted Lord Stratheden would withdraw his motion, as, if persisted in, he should feel bound to oppose it.

Lord STRATHEDEN, however, persisted, and the motion was carried by 11 to 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOLITION OF PROFESSIONAL OATHS.

On Wednesday, Mr. W. EWART, in moving that the Professional Oaths Abolition Bill be read a second time, stated its object—namely, to get rid of oaths imposed by statutes either obsolete or unnecessary. Mr. NEWDEGATE objected that this was an attempt to break up the settlement of 1858, and declared that, in the committee, he should move the rejection of the bill. Mr. A. MILLS supported the bill, considering that this was simply a measure of legal reform, which was recommended by high authorities. Mr. DENMAN likewise supported the bill.

Sir G. LEWIS suggested that, as the second reading was not opposed, no advantage could arise from a prolonged discussion of its principle. He did not attach importance to promissory oaths; his objections to the bill were proper for the committee.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT said he was afraid he might be entrapped into a larger measure, and hoped that, before the committee, the Government would ascertain from their law advisers that the enactments of the bill would not go beyond what appeared upon its face. After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

PUNISHMENT OF BRUTAL HUSBANDS.

On the order for going into committee upon the Aggravated Assaults Act Amendment Bill, moved by Lord RAYNHAM, Lord ENFIELD moved to defer the committee for three months. He denied the averment in the preamble of the bill that the existing law had failed; he urged that the infliction of the lash was repugnant to the humanising principle of modern legislation, and that, if passed, the Act would be inoperative. This amendment was seconded by Mr. HARDY. Mr. Paull, Mr. Ewart, and Colonel North spoke against the further progress of the bill. Sir G. LEWIS observed that the feeling which had actuated the House in assenting to the second reading of the bill was a manly one, but it must not carry them too far. The policy of Parliament for some years past had been to mitigate the severity of our criminal code, and this policy had been found to diminish crime. He had consulted many of the police magistrates of the metropolis, who were almost unanimous in thinking that the proposed punishment would tend to increase the offence. He was of opinion that it would not be wise to proceed further with this bill, which was founded upon a retrograde and mistaken policy. After a reply by Lord RAYNHAM, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 174 to 57—so the bill is lost.

On the order for the second reading of the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill, moved by Mr. Blackburn, Mr. A. BLACK moved that it be deferred for three months, which was carried.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOUR BILL.

This bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. DENMAN. Its object is to assimilate the proceedings on trials for felony and misdemeanour to those on trials at Nisi Prius as far as relates to the regulation of addresses to the jury. That object would be attained by making it the duty of the judge presiding over such trials, at the close of the case for the prosecution, to ask the prisoner or defendant whether he intended to adduce evidence, and in the event of the answer being in the negative, the prosecuting counsel should then be allowed to address the jury a second time in support of his case. If, on the other hand, the accused or his counsel announced his intention to call evidence, he should be permitted to open his case and then examine his witnesses, he being also entitled afterwards to sum up the whole of the evidence when it was concluded. That practice had been adopted for the last six years in the hearing of civil actions, and it had been found to afford greater facilities for the discovery of the truth.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HENLEY resumed, at a late period of the sitting, the debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. Mr. Selwyn, he said, had brought the question to a narrow issue—he had said the bill would centralise, involve compensation and confiscation. These are ugly words and ought to be well supported. Mr. Selwyn said the annual rental of the estates in the hands of the commissioners was 172,000*l*., the cost of management, 43,000*l*. But in this 43,000*l*. he had included items that have as much to do with the rental of estates as they had with the Pope of Rome—such as costs of survey, legal expenses, and expenses of commutation. How could these be called costs of agency? But Mr. Selwyn was not correct in his statement of rental. It was 216,000*l*., not 173,000*l*. for 1859. The real charge for agency was 10,000*l*., about four or five per cent. According to Mr. Selwyn, if the legal estate was transferred to the commissioners for the use of the Bishops and Chapters, that was confiscation; but if each of these persons or bodies was allowed to have a slice of the property, that was not confiscation. That was rather too fine a distinction for Mr. Henley. The real question for decision was, which of these two modes of dealing with the property would conduce most to the comfort and convenience of those who were interested in it. He believed they ought all to have but one object, to get the property in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as well managed for everybody as they could, and at as little expense as possible. The bishops and the capitular bodies should have their fair share of it in the manner most conducive to their interests and most grateful to their feelings. He also thought that the remainder should be placed under the best possible management.

Mr. PEASE complained that the county of Durham, which contributed something like 55,000*l*. a-year to the funds under the care of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was not fairly treated by that body. A sum of 600*l*. had been given by the Commissioners to the town of Hartlepool, which contained a population of 10,000 souls, but an equal amount had been bestowed upon a small village in Yorkshire with not more than 150 inhabitants. Of twenty-three churches built or enlarged in the country, eighteen were done by the people themselves, and the remainder by the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He thought that the preference should be given to what had been called the golden see of Durham.

Mr. BENTINCK opposed the bill, and was proceeding to sketch the origin and history of the Ecclesiastical Commission, with the view of showing that it had not produced any useful results, when, at a quarter before six o'clock, the hour beyond which opposed business cannot be prolonged, he was stopped by the Speaker, and the debate stood adjourned.

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

On Thursday the adjourned debate on Sir C. Wood's motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law enabling the Secretary of State for India to raise men for her Majesty's local European forces in India was resumed.

Lord STANLEY, after disclaiming party or personal motives, and frankly acknowledging the difficulties presented by Indian questions, and the intricacy and perplexity of this question in particular, observed that, knowing the opinions of high authorities upon this subject, he should think it an act of political cowardice if he hesitated to express his own sentiments and to claim for those of others a fair and full consideration. Having noticed briefly the objection to the maintenance of two European armies in India—that it was a theoretical anomaly, he remarked that the difficulty of dealing with this question was greatly increased by the absence of any distinct plan to be substituted for the existing scheme. In considering what should be the constitution of the European army in India it was impossible, he said, to exclude from view the native army, which would suffer in its character by the removal of a local European force, and would become a refuge only for those European officers who could find no other employment. He had never heard a satisfactory answer given to the objection that, by the removal of a local European force, the Indian Government would lose the valuable assistance of some thousand European officers immediately attached to the local Government. He thought, and this was the opinion of Lord Canning, that it would be difficult to get Line officers properly qualified to stay in India; and young men, new to that country, could scarcely avoid giving offence to the natives. Great stress had been laid by Sir C. Wood upon the mutinous spirit exhibited by the discharged local European force; but it must be remembered that that force had been recruited by men hastily enlisted in this

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country and imperfectly disciplined, and he challenged proof that troops of the Line, placed in the same circumstances and influenced by the same feeling, would not have acted in the same manner. He read testimonies given by various officers of Indian experience in favour of the military qualities of the local European army, observing that, for high commands in India, there was always an opportunity of getting from the local service the best men. The jealousies and rivalry between the two services had been insisted upon; but the officers of the local army had been excluded from certain professional advantages enjoyed by the other service; this had naturally created a sense of injustice; the removal of the cause would banish the effects. It had been argued that the locking up a large European force in India was incovenient; but he denied that the local force was "locked up;" it had been and might again be employed, in time of war, beyond the limits of India.

General PEEL stated the grounds upon which he had come to a perfectly different conclusion from Lord Stanley. He had changed his opinion upon this question; he could not get over, he said, the fact of the mutiny among the local Europeans, and there were other reasons (which he detailed) that had contributed to the change. He was convinced that there would be no penury of qualified Line officers for continuous service in India; and as to the expense of maintaining a single army, he agreed with Sir C. Wood that the most efficient force was the cheapest, and did not see why the expense should be greater than at present. He gave his cordial support to the motion for leave to bring in the bill.

Colonel SYKES opposed the bill, contending for a local force. He insisted upon the question of expense, the constitutional question, and the question of patronage, as furnishing reasons why Sir C. Wood should not persevere in his measure.

Mr. PEACOCKE said he was a partisan of a thorough and entire amalgamation of the two armies.

Sir DE LACY EVANS, assuming that the amalgamation of the armies would augment the military patronage at home, expressed in very plain language his distrust of the Horse Guards and the War Department.

Captain JERVIS thought this was not a question of amalgamating the two armies, but of creating a new local force. He complained of what he termed the unwarrantable attack made by Sir De Lacy Evans upon the Horse Guards.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland), Bill was read a second time. The Local Boards of Health, &c., Bill, and the Local Supplemental Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Anstruther Union Harbour Bill passed through committee. The Inland Bonding Bill went through the same stage. The Caledonian and Crinan Canals Bill, and the Law of Property Bill, were also read a third time.

The second reading of the Burial-grounds (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill was also carried, and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bill passed through committee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

In the adjourned debate on the consideration of the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, as amended, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at the instance of Mr. Newdegate, explained the nature of the measure, and the effect and operations of its provisions, going through and carefully expounding each of the sections.

Mr. HENLEY thought the explanation of the Attorney-General so important that he moved the recommittal of the bill, in order that its provisions might be further considered.

This motion was agreed to, and the House went forthwith into committee upon the bill, when a long and somewhat angry debate arose upon the wording of the first clause, which, in the end, the Attorney-General undertook to amend, so as to obviate any ambiguity. The first clause, as it stood, was thereupon formally negatived.

Upon clause 2, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. Newdegate, explained that the clause would exempt from investigation every application of property given to a Roman Catholic charity, even though it was given to one charity and applied to another, save and except the application was to a private use, or, in other words, a fraudulent application, which would render it liable to the full operation of the law. Mr. ADDERLEY suggested an alteration of the words, to make the clause more explicit and more in accordance with the views of the Attorney-General. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that the right hon. gentleman should alter his amendment so as to read "To any private use or purposes not being charitable." Mr. ADDERLEY accepted the suggestion. After some further discussion, a resolution to report progress was rejected by 66 to 14. The amendment was then agreed to.

On the proposal to add certain words at the end of the clause, Mr. STEUART said that as the Attorney-General had left the House, and it was therefore impossible to ascertain the exact meaning of the amendments proposed, it would be better to report progress at once. Mr. ADDERLEY opposed the motion. Mr. NEWDEGATE said a settlement of this question might be very desirable, but the House ought not to be forced to accept such a crude settlement as was offered by this bill. The Attorney-General for Ireland had declared that it was the result of a compromise, and that it was not such a measure as he himself would have sanctioned. Mr. WHALLEY (who spoke amid frequent interruptions) called on Roman Catholics to state the grounds on which they wished for an exceptional law. Before legislating on the subject the House ought to be satisfied that these charities did not come within the ancient law of mortmain. ("Oh, oh!") Mr. LESLIE regretted that an attempt to alter the old laws of the country, by a measure of a very intricate character, should be persisted in at such an advanced hour (five minutes to two o'clock). Sir G. C. LEWIS said, he the House was to meet again at twelve o'clock it would, perhaps, be wise to agree to the adjournment. ("No, no," from the Irish members.) The motion to report progress was rejected by 50 to 16. After a further division, the words proposed to be inserted in the clause were agreed to.

On the question that the clause, as amended, stand part of the bill, Mr. WHALLEY moved that the chairman leave the chair. Rejected by 47 to 9. Mr. STEUART moved that the chairman report progress. Rejected by 46 to 7. Mr. WHALLEY moved that the chairman leave the chair, but afterwards withdrew it again. The clause, as amended, was then ordered to stand part of the bill amid the cheers of the Irish members.

The chairman then left the chair, and the House resumed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to four.

MINES REGULATION BILL.

On Friday, the morning sitting of the House was devoted to the discussion in committee of the Mining Regulation and Inspection Bill. An amendment was moved by Mr. KINNAIRD, limiting to ten the hours of boys' labour. After a discussion, the motion was negatived by 79 to 61.

Clauses 2 and 3 were agreed to, and the sitting was suspended.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

At the evening sitting Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether any account had been received that a Neapolitan frigate had captured two vessels,—presumed to be carrying reinforcements to Garibaldi.

Sir R. PEEL accused the Foreign Secretary of unwillingness to afford information, of weakness and vacillation in his policy, and of utter incompetency for the management of his office. That management had led to results equally shameful and humiliating. The late despatch of M. Thouvenel was couched in terms which could not be regarded as other than insulting, and yet the noble lord bore it in silence. He himself felt bound to protest against the occupation, by the French troops, of the neutralised provinces of Savoy down to the very margin of the Lake of Geneva.

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked the noble lord whether he was prepared to carry out his assurances on the Savoy question?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that information had been received to the effect that two ships, laden with stores for the Sicilian insurgents, had been taken by the Neapolitans, but he knew nothing further. If the Neapolitans had made use of the British flag the proceeding would be most unwarrantable. He defended his conduct against the attacks of Sir R. Peel, stating that he was constantly in his place for the purpose of giving all the information he felt warranted to give. As for the note of M. Thouvenel, it had that day been placed in his hands by the French ambassador. It said nothing of any determination of France to keep possession of the neutralised provinces. On the contrary, it declared the intention of France to be to consult the other Powers. It further stated that the object of France was to reconcile the 2nd article of the treaty of Turin with 92nd article of the treaty of Vienna. This might be done in three ways. Either the Powers might meet in conference with the Foreign Minister of France, or identical notes might be exchanged in which France should declare her readiness to take Savoy with all the obligations under which it was held by Sardinia; and lastly, France and Switzerland might be left to arrange their own terms. The note expressed the opinion of France that if a congress was to be formed it ought to be held at Paris. The Government had not yet decided upon their answer to the note. No doubt the transfer of Savoy from a small Power like Sardinia to a great Power like France made a great change in circumstances. Our Government had often argued this point, and recommended that some equivalent should be found for the neutralised provinces. To this proposal France would not listen, and, therefore, the Government could not look on the late treaty as a satisfactory one. It was not true true that France had offered to cede the neutralised provinces in return for the acknowledgement of her title to Savoy. Last February she had offered to give up the provinces, but the people protested against the dismemberment, and she retracted her promise.

THE ARMY.

Colonel DICKSON called the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the present state of the army in the United Kingdom. He complained of the great disproportion of the expenses to the maintenance of the army, and declared that at present it was neither sufficient for our safety or our dignity.

Mr. S. HERBERT defended the organisation and arrangements of the army, which must be adapted to the exigencies of the time.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

SAVINGS BANKS.

On the motion for going into committee on the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called attention to the loose and unconstitutional means by which the Commissioners were enabled to dispose of the enormous fund invested in the Savings Banks.

Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT complained that the recommendations of a select committee on Savings Banks, of which he had been chairman, were altogether ignored in the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the provisions of the bill, arguing that its main objects were to place savings bank depositors in a position of perfect security, and to enable the Government to give what had never yet been given, viz., a true account of the national debt. He denied that the recommendations of the committee were ignored, and pointed out that several of the most important were incorporated in the provisions of the bill. He contended that Government had a right to use the money of which they took charge, in the same manner that bankers use money upon which they paid interest. The recommendation of the committee were opposed to that system, and therefore he had not adopted that. The bill made a great surrender of existing powers, accompanied by provisions for the proper management of savings banks funds.

Mr. T. BARING opposed the bill, and suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the propriety of withdrawing it until a more satisfactory measure could be prepared.

Mr. COLLINS moved to defer the committee for three months. Upon a division, this amendment was negatived by 92 to 65.

Mr. TURNER expressed a hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might still be induced to withdraw the bill.

The House went into committee. After some discussion upon the clauses, the chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.—COMPENSATION.

On Monday, on the report of the resolution of the Committee upon the Bankruptcy and Insolvency (salaries, &c.),

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY objected to the charge of 21,000*l.* proposed to be thrown upon the Consolidated Fund for compensations to persons who had no claim upon that fund, and moved to omit from the resolution the word "compensations."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the reasons for transferring the charge of these compensations from the Fee Fund to the Consolidated Fund (in accordance with the recommendation of a commission), which fund ought, he said, in fairness to bear it, and which would be eventally a gainer.

After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Barrow, Colonel French, and Mr. Hadfield took part, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 111 to 98.

Upon the announcement of the result of the division,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it would be impossible for him to go on with the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, the committee on which was the next order of the day.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. BOUVERIE protested against this decision.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was most unwilling to throw away many months' labour, and would be ready to give the House one more opportunity of expressing its opinion.

Mr. ELLICE observed that it was a position in which the House of Commons ought not to be placed, to have to choose between the adoption of the resolution as proposed by the Government and the sacrifice of the bill, and he threw upon them the responsibility of withdrawing it.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY remarked that the compensations could continue payable out of the Fee Fund.

Eventually the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

GAME CERTIFICATES.

The House then went into committee upon the Excise and Assessed Taxes Acts, when resolutions were agreed to for imposing duties on game certificates.

The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Spirits Bill passed through committee.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the second reading of the Oxford University Bill, stated that its object was to confer upon the University certain powers granted to the University of Cambridge. After a few remarks by Mr. LYGON and Mr. MOWBRAY, the bill was read a second time.

IRISH WINE LICENSES BILL.

The Refreshment-houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill was likewise read a second time, after an attempt on the part of Irish members to delay the stage.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Selwyn's amendment on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill was resumed.

Mr. G. BENTINCK continued his speech in support of the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. HOWES, Mr. MALINS complained of the cumbrous nature of the machinery provided by the bill, and asked what advantage the public would derive from the proposed concentration of power and accumulation of lands in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—an undying corporation, who would be strangers to the property. He urged that the invasion of the renewable right of lessees, which had been recognised as property, was a species of confiscation and legal robbery. Strongly objecting to the principle of the bill, he could not assent to the second reading.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that on the subject of the tenure of Church property, Mr. Malins had mis-

apprehended the mode in which that property was held. He had proposed to make the lessee absolute owner of the land, instead of being dependent upon the Church corporation. Now he (Lord John) called this confiscation, for it confiscated the property of the Church for the benefit of the lessees. The bill was, in his opinion, based upon sound principles, and he hoped the House would read it a second time.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT thought the speech of Lord J. Russell would very much modify the objections felt to the bill. His objection to it was that it proposed to make use of the machinery of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the future management of the estates; he objected not only to the taking the property, but to the manner in which it was proposed to be done; but although he could not vote for the second reading of the bill, he suggested that the amendment should not be pressed, and that the objections should be reserved for the next stage.

Mr. SELWYN having withdrawn his amendment the bill was read a second time.

MINES REGULATION BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill, and some of the clauses were agreed to, after much discussion, the chairman being ordered to report progress.

The Inland Bonding Bill was read a third time and passed. The Union of Benefices was read a second time.

The adjourned debate on going into committee upon the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was resumed, when Colonel DICKSON moved to defer the committee for six months.

This motion, after a short discussion, was negatived upon a division by 61 to 24, and the House went into committee on the bill.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Saturday last was a national *fête*, and was in the metropolis, at least, observed as a holiday. It was set apart for the inspection of the London portion of the Rifle Volunteers in Hyde-park by her Majesty in person. Such a scene has not been witnessed since 1803, when Napoleon I. threatened an invasion. Fortunately the rain, though threatening early in the morning, did not come down. It was an novel sight to behold the various corps marching through the streets in their varied uniforms, accompanied by thousands of people, to the place of rendezvous. The whole of London appeared moving towards Hyde-park. The civilian army, composed of the *élite* of the upper and middle classes, formed an imposing array of from 20,000 to 30,000 men—one-sixth only of the entire Volunteer force throughout the kingdom. Some 17,000 persons, out of ten times the number of applicants, were provided with accommodation on huge temporary platforms in front of the troops, and officers of all regiments and of most European countries (France excepted) were on the spot to criticise the bearing of our Volunteers, who were nearly two hours mustering. It is said there never was such an immense concourse of people in Hyde-park. The Volunteers were divided into ten brigades, and the line extended right across the park. It was a genuine gathering of the clans. The City Brigade, like Black Brunswickers, was recognised through their efficient drill; the Surrey, from their large numbers; there was an immense contingent from Manchester; and besides the metropolitan corps, Nottingham had sent up its Robin Hoods; Berkshire, Birmingham, Northampton, and Coventry their "strong battalions;" and, as subsequently appeared, the Volunteer army was reinforced by corps from Stroud, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, and various other provincial localities. The senior of the corps was the Hon. Artillery Company, and next to them the Victoria Rifles—a relic of the Volunteer movement of 1803.

Her Majesty was accompanied in the carriage by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur, and around were clustered on horseback the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Jules of Holstein Gluksburg. Two other carriages followed, containing the junior and collateral branches of the Royal family, and others followed, with the Minister and Under-Secretary for War, and the great officers of the household. The task of the Volunteers was simple. First they gave the salute, and presented arms at her Majesty's approach, which was done in a very soldierly manner. Then the brilliant *cortége* of the Queen proceeded slowly down the whole line. Afterwards the "marching past"—the event of the day—took place, and excited general admiration. When this ceremony had terminated, the Commander-in-Chief rode up to the Royal carriage, and took the Queen's further commands, the effect of which was soon perceptible in the final movement of the day. The whole of the Volunteers advanced in columns of battalions to the centre of the park, where they stopped and formed a magnificent pageant, whilst the Royal bands struck up the National Anthem. Then the Volunteer army, hitherto silent, sent up a deafening cheer, which was taken up by immense multitudes of spectators. The Volunteer commanders were then summoned before the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, to learn from him her Majesty's deep gratification at the magnificent sight she had just witnessed. For his own part, he had never seen movements carried on by such large bodies with greater precision, and he begged the officers present to communicate the opinion to the remaining officers and men of their respective corps. This speech caused a tremendous renewal of the pleased excitement of the Volunteers. Her Majesty seemed almost overpowered by this universal burst of loyal applause. She bowed again and again, her face radiant with smiles, and neither the cheers nor the acknowledgments terminated until the Royal carriage passed slowly out of the Park-gate. Thus ended this memorable spectacle. The wonderful progress that these corps have made in discipline during only a few months of drill, was the theme of general remark. But, after all, the great characteristic of the event was its Volunteer character. It is reckoned that something like a million of money must have been voluntarily expended in the equipment of this national force.

The exact number of Volunteers under arms in Hyde Park on Saturday was, according to the official returns, 18,450, of which number the metroplitan corps supplied 13,226.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order expressing her Majesty's great satisfaction with the manner in which the Volunteers acquitted themselves at the review. The order also descants on the loyalty and patriotism they have manifested.

On Saturday the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Otho Fitzgerald were both thrown from their horses, but without receiving severe injury.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of inaugurating the first great prize meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common on the 2nd of July next, on which occasion addresses will be presented to her Majesty and to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort by the President of the Association. The competition will commence immediately afterwards, the opening being announced by her Majesty firing a rifle from a fixed mechanical rest. The council of the National Rifle Association, having resolved to extend the time for the entry of Volunteers who desire to compete for prizes at this meeting, announce that they will be prepared to receive further entries up to Saturday next, the 30th inst.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CONSTITUTION IN NAPLES.—ALLIANCE WITH PIEDMONT.

PARIS, June 26.

The *Patrie* contains the following despatch from Naples, dated the 24th inst.:—"The King has accepted the Constitution, which has been prepared on a liberal basis, and of which one condition is an offensive and defensive alliance with Piedmont. The Royal decision has been communicated to the Diplomatic Corps, and has been favourably received. The promulgation of the new Constitution will take place towards the beginning of July."

Advices have been received from Naples to the 23rd instant, stating that the Ministers had resigned, and that the Commander Spinelli had been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

A letter from Naples says:—"From an official source I learn that desertions in Messina were very frequent, both among officers and men."

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 26.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree proroguing the session of the Corps Legislatif until the 14th July.

In consequence of the death of Prince Jerome, all the guests of their Imperial Majesties left Fontainebleau yesterday. The Court will remain there until the end of June. During July, the Emperor and Empress will take up their residence at St. Cloud. The Emperor has renounced his intended voyage to Plombières.

The visit to Nice and Chambery is adjourned until the month of September.

The *Patrie* announces that the obsequies of Prince Jerome will be performed on Monday next.

A letter from Coburg says:—"Preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Alfred of Great Britain, who will shortly arrive here and live alternately at Coburg and at Gotha. The reigning duke not having any children, Prince Alfred is his presumptive heir."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Archbishop of YORK moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, explaining that its object was to amend the existing law so as to make it incumbent upon the Commission to provide spiritual instruction for districts from which they derived revenues, before applying those revenues to the purposes of other districts. After a long discussion, the bill was read a second time, with an understanding that the committee should be postponed until the bill before the other House was disposed of.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House rose at a quarter past eight o'clock.

In the House of Commons, there was a day sitting, devoted to the further discussion in committee of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, progress being made as far as the 27th clause.

At the evening sitting, the LORD ADVOCATE brought in the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences (Scotland) Bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. CONOLLY moved as follows:—

That this House, having regard to certain appointments made by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is of opinion that fitness has not been primarily considered in these appointments. That this House is further of opinion that the incautious and inconsiderate use of the prerogative of the Crown is prejudicial to the public service.

He accused Lord Carlisle of having violated all the rules of propriety in appointing Mr. Lyle Lord Lieutenant of Londonderry, and asserted that a deeper or more deliberate insult than was comprehended in that appointment was never passed upon the free magistracy of a free country. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. HORSMAN vindicated the high principles upon which the Earl of Carlisle made his appointments and conducted his Government generally, asserting his conviction that there was no part of her Majesty's dominions where there was less official jobbery than in Ireland. The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. HENNESSY moved an address, praying her Majesty to direct that steps might be taken to relieve the distress prevailing in Erris, and other parts of Ireland. Mr. CARDWELL admitted the prevalence of great distress in the district of Erris, contending, however, that it had been relieved to such an extent by local aid that the workhouse, which was capable of accommodating 600 inmates, had never been inhabited by more than 125 paupers at the same time; and, consequently, that the case was not one which called for any extraordinary interference on the part of the Government. After a discussion, in which Lord Fermoy, Mr. Brady, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Clive, and other members took part, the House, dividing, negatived the motion by 84 to 49—majority 35.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in asking leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the militia, pointed attention to the fact that the militia force of the country, although it had attained a high degree of efficiency, had so dwinded down in point of numbers as to fall altogether below the amount at which it was required to stand by law. The object of the bill was to give power to unite regiments in maritime counties for the purpose of forming artillery corps; to provide buildings for the permanent staff; and to regulate the mode and time of training; to increase the force in Scotland and Ireland in the same proportion in times of danger as is now the case in England. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Local Government Act; and

Sir G. C. LEWIS to bring in a bill to make better provision for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections.

The Locomotives Bill was committed.

The House, after disposing of the other orders of the day, rose at twenty minutes past one.

THE ALLEGED PROSELYTISING IN NORFOLK.—The Norwich magistrates have concluded their inquiry as to the part alleged to have been taken by several Roman Catholic priests in inducing William Henry Vansittart, a lad of sixteen, and heir to much property, to withdraw from the guardianship in which he had been placed by his father, and in harbouring him after that withdrawal. The case had assumed a character much more painful than when we first noticed it. The extraordinary admissions made by the boy at the resumed examination on Monday attest a degree of mental and moral infirmity which makes him an object of pity. The young Vansittart now says that he was not induced to leave Mr. Hodgson's house at Rackheath by any Catholic priest; that the reported conversation with an old priest named Giugini, dressed in a loose cloak and little Italian hat, never took place; that the scene with this person in the drive leading to the rectory, the swearing on the holy relic, the kiss on the forehead, and the adjuration "never to leave our faith," was also a fable. It is doubtful whether there is a Father Giugini; for, although several persons have told the police that they saw a man at Rackheath wearing the odd dress described by young Vansittart, the latter admits that he did not believe him to be a Catholic priest, and that it was untrue that he had seen him before at Brighton.—*Daily News.*

Yesterday's *London Gazette* contains an order by her Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1860, laying down maritime regulations for carrying on the war with China in the event of hostilities commencing.

The Tax Bills Committee re-assembled yesterday morning at twelve o'clock, in the Library of the House of Commons, "further to consider report."

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, purpose, according to the present arrangements, to leave Buckingham Palace on the 7th proximo for Osborne. The Queen and Royal family will remain about six weeks at the Royal marine palace, and will then return to the metropolis to prorogue Parliament, after which her Majesty will repair to Balmoral for the autumn.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS SCALES.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Thomas Scales (Independent), author of "The Principles of Dissent," who for upwards of thirty years was pastor of Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, died suddenly at the hotel near the railway-station, Low Moor. Mr. Scales, who was nearly eighty years of age, had resigned his pastorate in Leeds several years ago, in consequence of failing energies, but had subsequently accepted the less laborious charge of the Independent congregation at Gomersal, where he has resided for the last few years. On Saturday afternoon he had gone down to Cleckheaton, and proceeded thence by rail to Low Moor, intending to preach the funeral sermon of the late Rev. John Paul, of Wibsey, on Sunday forenoon. Before reaching Low Moor, however, he became indisposed in the carriage, grew much worse at the station, and was immediately removed to the hotel, a short distance from it. He died on Sunday morning.—*Manchester Examiner.*

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Nearly the whole of the supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was composed of Monday's unsold samples. The attendance of millers was only moderate; nevertheless, rather more disposition was shown to purchase, but at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter beneath last week's currency. In foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—very little was passing, on former terms. Floating cargoes, however, were firm in price. There was a moderate sale for barley, at full currencies. Malt changed hands slowly, at late quotations. The transactions in oats were to a full average extent, at Monday's full in value. Both beans and peas were steady in price; but all kinds of flour were a dull inquiry.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE distrust occasioned by the long delays of the "Tax Bills Committee" of the House of Commons has not been without foundation. The statement contained in yesterday's *Times* realised the worst fears of the supporters of constitutional rights. It is some relief to know that that story was a perversion of the truth. It is believed that the draft report drawn up by Mr. Walpole was discussed on Monday, and that Mr. Bright presented a counter-project, embodying a clear enunciation of the constitutional rights of the Commons, which was rejected—Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone alone voting with the hon. member for Birmingham; Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and Sir R. Bethell taking side with the Tories. The subsequent proceedings of the Committee—suppressed by the *Times* for obvious reasons—are thus referred to by the *Daily News*:—

> No sooner had the Tory draft been adopted as a basis, than Mr. Bright proposed to add to it five or six paragraphs embodying the views entertained by the Liberal party on the privilege question. A debate and division thereupon took place, and, if we are not misinformed, the numbers no longer showed the former preponderance in support of the usurping pretension of the Lords, but were so nearly balanced that the decision would have been doubtful had it not been for the sinister interposition of one who has in turn belonged to every party in the State, who has successively embraced and abandoned every political principle, and who, at the end of a long life, alone among English statesmen of our day is regarded with unanimous distrust. We believe it was by Sir James Graham *a majority of one* was obtained against the adoption of the amendments that would have declared the undoubted right of the House of Commons to impose and to repeal taxes.

The Committee sat again yesterday "further to consider report." It is no secret that the report of Mr. Walpole, though accepted as a basis, does not meet the entire approval of the Ministerial members, and may possibly undergo material modification, even to the extent of including the essence of Mr. Bright's proposal, before it receives the final sanction of the Committee. We rejoice that these facts should have been made public, and that the country will have the opportunity of knowing the men who are traitors to the constitution of the country.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the *Globe* that a decision is likely to be come to by the Government on this vital constitutional question, "without any difference tending to Ministerial modification," it is difficult to believe that Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Villiers would consent to remain members of an administration which refused to defend the rights of the House of Commons against the usurpation of the Lords. We see no medium between the open assertion of a great constitutional principle, or the downfall of the Palmerston administration. A Palmerston Government, without either of the statesmen referred to, might be possible, but could hardly subsist, unless upon the excitement of another war.

The House of Peers has been almost inactive during the week. On Monday night, however, Lord Stratheden, the son of the Lord Chancellor, carried against the Government a motion for the appointment of a British Consul at Mozambique, and initiated a very interesting discussion on the best means of suppressing the slave trade in Africa. The balance of argument in the debate appears to us to have been on the side of the Government. For many years there was a British Consul at Mozambique, Mr. M'Leod, who was persecuted out of the country by the slave-dealers, who are so omnipotent throughout the whole region as to set at defiance the Portuguese Government, to which they are nominally subject. Why send another man out to share Mr. M'Leod's fate? The best means of extirpating the slave trade on the south-east coast is, as Lord Wodehouse remarked, to enable the natives of the interior of the country to follow some legitimate occupation, in order that they learn to turn to account the natural advantages of the soil and climate. All these objects were sought to be accomplished by Dr. Livingstone's expedition, who has met with very considerable success. It appears that altogether a total of 11,500*l.* has been, or is proposed to be, voted by Parliament to further this enterprise—5,000*l.* of which will be devoted to the construction of a steamship, adapted to the wants of the intrepid explorer. It is lamentable to find from the statements made in the House of Lords, that the slave trade is in full activity on both sides of the African continent.

The death of Prince Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., removes the last distinguished link that connected the two Imperial *regimes*. Not remarkable for particular ability, and often the tool of his autocratic brother, the deceased Prince appears to have ruled with wisdom and mildness during his short reign as "King of Westphalia." He had sunk below the horizon before the present generation came into existence; but his name and traditions were not without service in restoring the Imperial dynasty in the person of his brother Louis's son.

The intelligence from Naples quite accords with general expectation. King Bombina, distrustful of his army and forsaken by Austria, has fallen back upon the promise of a constitution and an offensive and defensive alliance with Piedmont. If intelligence from Turin be trustworthy, the proposal comes too late. Abdication is now the only alternative for the hated Bourbon dynasty. It is impossible for either Sicilian or Neapolitan Liberals to hold terms with a sovereign who has not only broken his solemn oaths, but despatched malefactors to assassinate Garibaldi.

Last night's *Gazette* contains an official notification respecting contraband of war that unpleasantly reminds us of the unfounded nature of the report that the Chinese had accepted the ultimatum of the Allies. Operations have already been commenced by the occupation of the Island of Chusan by French and English marines. The plenipotentiaries on their way to China have been wrecked in the Malabar steamer, at the entrance to Galle harbour, and narrowly escaped with their lives. This serious accident will probably delay for some weeks active operations at the mouth of the Peiho.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE business of the House of Commons is now closely verging on that stage which renders it extremely difficult and very unprofitable to record its progress with any regard to order or completeness. On Government nights the House passes through a chain of committees, the discussions in which are mostly trifling, and are often reported, when reported at all, in so brief a style, as to be almost unintelligible. The orders of the day, towards the close of the session, become numerous enough to bewilder any but the initiated, and many of them are proceeded with after midnight, when a single reporter is left to do common work for all the journals. Formal debates occur at very rare intervals—angry squabbles become more frequent. It is a time in which jobs have their best chance; and a few members well banded together can wield great power. But the "proceedings" defy discriminative description; for in all its more general features, one night as closely resembles another, as a string of beads made of ebony resembles a string of beads made of jet. We must refer our readers to our Parliamentary columns for an outline, and that a very bare one, of what is being done; and we can notice here only the incidents and salient features of the week's proceedings.

And first for those topics which are "conspicuous by their absence." Up to the moment of our present writing, the report of the Select Committee appointed to search the journals of both Houses for precedents, has not been presented. The Committee, we are told, are divided in opinion—Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright taking one view of the subject, Mr. Walpole, and the rest of the Committee, another. Two reports, therefore, have been under consideration, and that of the minority, of course, rejected. If the *Times* is to be believed, the encroachment of the Lords will not be practically resisted, and will be protested against only as a precedent for the future. We know not yet how the House will take this milk-and-water recommendation; but we sadly fear they will acquiesce in the decision of the majority of the Commission. Then, again, we have as yet no measure to carry out the recommendations of the Military Defences Commission. *We* are in no hurry for it, if it is to be postponed to another session; but if it is to be submitted to Parliament before the prorogation, we look upon every day's delay as dangerous. If these two subjects—out of sight the most important of the session—are to be staved off until the representative body is all but dissolved, and comprehends few but placemen and ex-placemen, we have a shrewd suspicion as to how they will be dealt with. Within about six weeks Parliament will rise; several indispensable measures have to be carried within that brief interval; and we are impatient to see some decision arrived at in respect of the two questions to which we have referred above, before August sets in, and jaded members flee away to the moors.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill has created a slight stir—and has disclosed a split among the Conservatives. It was warmly discussed during the latter part of the sitting on Wednesday, and the debate resumed and completed on Monday. Lord John Russell elucidated the principle of the Bill very clearly towards the close of the debate—the effect of which was that Mr. Selwyn withdrew his amendment, and the motion for the second reading of the Bill was carried without a division.

The Attorney-General's Bankruptcy Bill has made but little progress. On Monday a frightful hitch occurred. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Salaries Bill provides that the compensation originally granted to officers superseded by the present Bankruptcy law, and paid until now out of the suitors' fee fund, shall be transferred to the Consolidated Fund. This would saddle the country with some 20,000*l.* a-year. Sir H. Willoughby objected to this arrangement, and moved to strike out the word "compensation." A majority of the committee thought with him, and recorded their opinion in a division (111 to 98 votes). Thereupon the Attorney-General said it would be impossible for him to proceed with the next Order—namely, the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill itself—inasmuch as all his calculation in framing the measure had been based upon the supposition that the resolution relative to compensations would be carried. Mr. Malins supported Sir R. Bethell, and said it was clear that many members had voted without knowing what they were doing. Mr. Bright remonstrated, and advised the Attorney-General, instead of withdrawing the Bill, and thus adding one more to the disasters of the Session, to withdraw his statement, and take twenty-four hours to consider what course he should pursue. Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Henley, strongly resented the imputation of ignorance cast upon them by Mr. Malins, and justified the vote which the House had just given. Sir George Grey, seeing one of the most useful measures of the Session endangered by the rising squabble, moved the adjournment of the debate in order to give the Attorney-General time for consideration. We believe Government have made up their minds to proceed with the Bill.

Another measure gave rise to a scene on Thursday night—the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, the report of which, as amended in committee, was brought under consideration at a late hour. The Attorney-General explained the legal effect of its provisions, whereat Mr. Henley very reasonably took fright, and moved the recommittal of the Bill. This was acceded to, and the wording of the first clause was found, after a warm discussion, to be so insecure that Sir R. Bethell undertook so to amend it as to avoid ambiguity. The second clause also was amended, and then came a contest for adjournment. A band of Irish members were present to force the Bill through, and resolutely did they stick to their post till nearly four o'clock in the morning. We know not how many divisions were taken—half the last two hours must have been spent in that process. The Irishmen prevailed at last—the clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the Bill, amid their vociferous cheers, and the chairman was permitted to leave the chair.

The adjourned debate on Sir C. Wood's motion for doing away with a local European force in India, and amalgamating the two armies, brought out Lord Stanley in full force. He was against the measure, and he put in the most striking light the arguments of the "Old Indians" in favour of a separate Indian army. General Peel followed him, and came to an

opposite conclusion. He had once been in favour, he said, of a local European force in India, but he had changed his mind, being unable to get over the fact of the recent mutiny of the local Europeans. Colonel Sykes, as a matter of course, was adverse to the proposed change, but Mr. Peacocke was warmly in its favour. Sir De Lacy Evans expressed in very plain terms his distrust of the Horse Guards and the War Department at home, and deprecated any increase of their patronage. Captain Jervis characterised the hon. and gallant member's attack on the existing military authorities as unwarranted. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

There has been another smart debate on our foreign policy—M. Thouvenel's last note touching the neutralised portions of Savoy, and the claims of Switzerland, in which Sir R. Peel made a desperate lunge at Lord John Russell. whom he accused of shirking his responsibility. Lord John calmly but very effectively replied—convicted Sir Robert of want of Parliamentary courtesy—explained the exact position of the question—and promised to lay all the papers on the table of the House. The gist of his speech seemed to be that the British Cabinet cannot reconcile the proposals of France with the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, and will not accept them as a satisfactory solution of the European difficulty arising out of the transfer of territory by Sardinia to France. Great Britain therefore, will probably decline to recognise the transaction as one that should bind her future conduct. She will not interpose to set aside or alter the fact—but she will refuse to acknowledge in that fact any expression of European law.

THE YEAR OF SHAME—1860.

A.D. 1860 bids fair to stand out with striking prominence among the years of the present century, in the History of England. Our children's children will probably refer to it as frequently, but not as proudly, as *we* are wont to refer to A.D. 1688. It seems likely enough to be conspicuous for its infamy—an infamy from which it will not be redeemed by its Volunteer Rifle Corps. We are setting out on the way of all other nations. We have touched our zenith—we are hastening to our decline. Luxury has eaten out our heart. Wealth has made cowards of us. We take counsel for our security of millionaires. We surrender our political liberties to a compact faction of nobles. The abject descendants of a glorious ancestry, we see a foe in every bush, we barter our priceless privileges for a day's quiet. The same shameful year will witness our betaking ourselves to stone walls as a defence against possible invasion from abroad, and our flinging away, as of no value, rights which our forefathers purchased for us with their blood.

We have read Lord Overstone's letter to the Military Defences Commission with a tingling sense of humiliation; but our abasement is enhanced by the spirit in which it has been received. Trembling Mammon, turning poltroon over his money-bags, renouncing all trust in anything but bolts, bars, and locks; incapable of appreciating a single living guarantee. Oh! it is a pitiable spectacle. But it is not half so base as that of a brave people panic-stricken under his howl of terror—losing all faith in themselves and in each other, and hurrying, like maniacs, to throw up entrenchments behind which to skulk in the imaginary day of danger. Lord Overstone suggests that a single victory gained by an invading army on British soil would suffice to dispose the inhabitants to buy the enemy off on his own terms. The suggestion, no doubt, is the natural one for him to give birth to. He knows his own heart best; but that the people of this country should have heard it, and not repelled the insinuation by an outburst of indignant scorn, is ominous. If the Emperor of the French should be bent on playing the brigand, and will not be deterred by the spirit of this nation, is he likely to care about a few stone walls upon our coasts? Will he care for anything but the courage of the British people? We are inviting aggression by our craven-heartedness. All our plutocrats run about wringing their hands, and crying out, "What shall we do if an invader comes?" and our statesmen, and our Parliament, and our *leading* journals echo the cowardly wail, and cry, "What *should* we do?" and then fall incontinently to recommending earthworks. Not one of them has the manliness to answer, "Do! why we should surround them with a wall of living valour and patriotism."

Is it at all wonderful that the same parties—unhappily in the ascendant just now—who give us this dastardly counsel with regard to a foreign foe, should advise us tamely to part with our political privileges to gratify the insolence of a domestic faction? The Overstones, the Palmerstons, and the *Times*—blessed is the nation that owns such heroic guidance!—are about, we understand, to consummate the obligations they have heaped upon the country, by advising us to give up the antiquated maxim of our constitution that the Commons hold the purse of the people, and to allow the Lords to tax us. It is not "*the thin end* of the wedge" inserted in our political liberties—it is the whole wedge right up to its head. It will soon be driven home, spite of any feeble protests against the recent usurpation of the Peers being drawn into a precedent. That ever we should have come to this! That we should have sunk to this degradation, and be unconscious of our shame! Will the House of Commons accept this advice? Aye! as it probably will the other—gladly. Will the constituencies support their members in this surrender of our best and brightest inheritance? Have they not already been mesmerised into indifference? Who can waken them? What will stir them? It seems beyond the power of man. Will God interpose?

A pretty mess we shall be in should the present cold and stormy weather prevail for one month longer. A failing harvest, followed by a severe winter, will make us all severe critics of an annual expenditure of 70,000,000*l.*—or the waste of 12,000,000*l.* on useless earthworks—an abandoned Reform Bill—a defeated Church-rate Abolition Bill—a fraudulent Census Bill—and a loss of guarantees against the encroachments of oligarchy, possessed, cherished, and exercised uninterruptedly for two hundred years. We would not envy the position of the Cabinet under whose auspices these disasters have overtaken the country, should that other pinching disaster be added to them. Woe will betide those who have made themselves responsible for these things, when once the heavy hand of Divine correction compels our countrymen to seriousness of spirit. The idols of this day will then be flung aside with anger and contempt. Richly, too, will they have deserved the ignominy that will await them. The one short year of their administration, launched with so much promise, diverted from its course by such inexcusable treachery, will land them, sooner or later, on the strand of universal infamy. They will be pointed at as the men who sold their people's inheritance, after having sunk their substance in extravagant expenditure.

And where are our representatives—the men who reflect the spirit of our populous towns? What are *they* going to do? Will they also participate in the impending disgrace? Yes! with few exceptions, Yes! Some of them understand no more of politics than they do of Greek. Their hearts are in their factories and their merchandise. Fancy such men emulating the intelligent and self-sacrificing patriotism of our sixteenth and seventeenth century heroes! History is a sealed book to them. These are your prudent men—Liberals who will profess what is needed to be professed at the hustings, and then innocently give themselves up to the Ministerial whipper-in. There are too many of them by far—rich, ignorant, and ambitious—nice playthings for such a man as Lord Palmerston—the superb ivory pawns of the political chess-board. "*Moderate*" counsels are in high favour with them. Political enthusiasm is what they dread above all things. Fiery words frighten them. Strong measures fill them with dismay. *Their* day of retribution, too, is coming. When the people of these realms wake up from their dream, with what contempt will they cast from them their gods of wood and stone! We shall know before long how to distinguish them. We shall probably see what lead they will follow. Much will be excused those of them whose instincts are found right. But it is a terrible thing to see a House of Commons, like this present one, a mere tool in the hands of a clever adventurer—not knowing what to do—not caring to do even what it knows—a listless, hopelessly divided, but subservient assembly, inheriting the treasures of the past only to throw them under the feet of the swine who "will turn again and rend them."

OUR MATERIAL PROSPECTS.

THE long continuance of wet weather is causing a natural anxiety as to the safety of the harvest. For many years this country has not experienced so late and ungenial a spring, and commenced the summer months with so much reason for gloomy forebodings. Whether we are entering upon a cycle of wet seasons, or that the weather is gradually mending into a settled summer, is still a matter of uncertainty. Thus far the damage sustained by the cereal crops does not appear to be irreparable. A continuance of warm sunshine may ripen the backward wheat, and repair much of the damage already sustained. At this ungenial period, the public is naturally inclined to discouraging fears, which a few weeks of fine weather may help to assuage. But, looking at the fact that the harvest must, under any circumstances, be three or four weeks later than usual, that the clay lands have been so saturated with moisture as to be past producing a good yield, and that the breadth of corn sown this year is considerably below the average, the country must, we fear, look forward to a period of high prices for all the necessaries of life.

The prospect for housekeepers is not cheering. Already, since the middle of May, the average price of wheat has risen nearly three shillings a quarter, and butchers' meat is full 30 per cent. dearer than was the case this time last year, without any probability of abatement. The mortality amongst the flocks and herds during the drought of early spring has seriously diminished supplies, and so enhanced the market price that only the more comfortable classes can now afford to consume meat. England cannot look to other countries materially to relieve this hardship. We rear nearly all the stock consumed at home, and the only hope of keeping down the price of meat is to be found in habits of economy and abstention. But it is otherwise with the staff of life. Free trade has opened to us all the markets of the world. The harvest, however deficient this year, may be made good from the abundance which is likely to prevail in the Baltic districts, Spain, Italy, Southern Russia, and Egypt.

But in the demand for the surplus of grain-producing countries, France is this season likely to prove a formidable competitor. Across the Channel the injury sustained by the wheat crops is more decided than in Great Britain, and a deficient harvest involves more wide-spread distress. It is remarkable that while we are still indulging in unfounded alarms as to Imperial aggression, the sovereign of France is preparing for the domestic trials that "loom in the distance." The prospect of a deficient harvest, with its train of social miseries—scarcity, trade reverses, and popular discontent—may have been not the least influential of the motives that carried the Emperor to Baden to make his peace with Germany. The murmurs of distressed workmen in Paris, the prayers offered by the clergy for fine weather, and the large importations of grain into Marseilles already provided for, are signs that Napoleon III. finds it necessary to concentrate all his thoughts on the condition of the population over which he rules. For the next year, at least, we shall come into collision with France only in the grain markets of the world.

A few days ago was issued the annual report of the Poor Law Board, showing a general and most gratifying decrease in the pauperism of the country. It appears that the diminution in the average number of paupers of all classes at one time in 1859, as compared with 1849, was 20·5 per cent.; as regards able-bodied paupers the decrease in the same period was 40·7 per cent. We cannot hope for a continuance of these favourable reports. There are many signs of declining trade, and of a diminished demand for labour. The troops of unemployed workmen that parade the streets of London, indicate the pressure of the times; the meetings to denounce the high price of meat, and the low rate of agricultural wages, are new and discouraging features in our recent social experience. Yet at this period of pressure and overclouded prospects, Parliament is occupied in expending the national income in shameful military jobs, in deriding the demand for reform, and in bartering away those precious rights which were purchased with the life-blood of our forefathers. If this infatuated policy be not stayed, surely a heavy retribution is in store for those who have thus abused a nation's confidence!

THE CENSUS OF 1851—FRAUDS OR BLUNDERS?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—With the avowed purpose of supporting the demand for a Census of "religious profession," an attempt, as I have no doubt you are aware, is at present being made to throw discredit on the Census of Religious Worship of 1851. Foremost amongst those who are seeking to attach suspicion to the correctness of the last returns are the *Saturday Review* and the Rev. Dr. Hume, Incumbent of All Souls, Liverpool. Will you allow me, as a statistician, a brief space in your columns for the purpose, not of arguing either in favour of or against any bill, but of exposing the deliberate misstatements and misrepresentations which these two writers are endeavouring to pass current with the reading public.

I will take Dr. Hume first. In a pamphlet * written by that gentleman, and which has been published within the last few weeks, he makes the

* *Remarks on the Census of Religious Worship for England and Wales, with suggestions, &c.* By the REV. A. HUME, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A. London: Longmans.

definite charge, with respect to the returns of 1851, that "there can be no doubt that in some cases there was designed and culpable exaggeration" (p. 30). He then proceeds to specify the case of Merthyr Tydvil:—

"The returns from Merthyr Tydvil are very remarkable, and I think I may say more than suspicious. Of eighty-four places of worship in the town, thirty-nine belong to the Independents and Baptists, but their gross attendances at these services are sixty-seven per cent. of the whole. This percentage is nearly as three to two when compared with that of the places of worship; such a result is possible, however, with great activity on the part of these two religious bodies, and great remissness on the part of the other ten which the town contains. Thus in all the twenty Independent congregations, the morning attendance was ninety-three per cent., as compared with the sittings; in all the nineteen Baptist congregations it was eighty-three! Again, in the evening the twenty Independent congregations had 8,336 persons present to occupy 8,446 sittings, *exactly ninety eight and a-half per cent!* The nineteen Baptist congregations had 60,664 persons present to occupy 60,864 sittings, *exactly ninety-eight and a-half per cent!!!* One is almost forced to infer, not only that the parties compared notes, but that the returns were forwarded by the same individual. Of nearly twenty thousand sittings in the two sets of chapels, there were only 130 vacant with the Independents, and 200 with the Baptists. Every reader will compare probabilities for himself, whether it is more likely that this miracle of attendance actually occurred, or that the desire to appear important interfered with human veracity. My own opinion is very decided on the subject."—p. 31.

It will scarcely be credited, that *there is not a single word of truth in the above statement.*

1. *The percentages themselves are false.* Dr. Hume suggests a fraud in the returns because of the correspondence of these percentages. It would be remarkable, certainly, if there were such "miracle" of resemblance as Dr. Hume refers to, but *there was nothing of the sort.* He asserts—accompanying his assertion with a note of exclamation—that in the morning the attendance of the Independents was 93 per cent., and that of the Baptists 83 per cent. of the accommodation. The fact is that the published attendance of the Independents was 7,902, or 93·33 per cent. of the accommodation, while that of the Baptists was 9,041 or 83·21 per cent. of the accommodation. Is this resemblance "miraculous," or is it any proof of "cooking"? There is nothing in it but a false average of Dr. Hume's, which conceals the decimal proportions for the purpose of establishing an apparent but unreal resemblance.

Next the evening attendance. Dr. Hume italicises and marks with three notes of exclamation the assertion that the evening attendance of the Baptist and Independent congregations was, each, "*exactly ninety-eight-and-a-half per cent.*" Will it be believed that NEITHER is "exactly ninety-eight and a-half per cent"? The Independents were 98·46 per cent., and the Baptists 98·15 per cent. Is this "exactly ninety-eight and a half?" Are forty-six equal to fifty, and do fifteen equal forty-six? If not, where is the "miracle" of attendance? It is only performed, as in the former instance, by falsifying an average for the sake of making people "believe a lie."

It did not suit Dr. Hume's purpose to give the *afternoon* attendances of the Merthyr Tydvil congregations, but it certainly suits mine, and I therefore give them. They were, in the Independent congregations, 9.91 per cent. of the accommodation, and in the Baptists 7.44 per cent. Why did not Dr. Hume adduce these figures in proof of his charge of "culpable exaggeration," "want of veracity," and "cooking"? Because he knew that if he quoted them they would upset him with any intelligent reader.

2. A worse fact remains to be told. *The returns of accommodation and attendance quoted by Dr. Hume are avowedly incomplete, defective, and below the truth.* Dr. Hume knows, but has concealed this fact. In the very page of the Census volume which was open before him when he wrote, there is the following statement:—

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The returns omit to state the number of *sittings* in three places of worship belonging to the Independents, attended by a maximum of 795 persons at a service, and in one place belonging to the Particular Baptists, attended by a maximum of 200 persons at one service. The number of *attendants* is not given for two places belonging to the Particular Baptists.

The published returns, therefore, are avowedly incomplete—the accommodation for four places of worship, and the attendance for two. Even supposing, therefore, that Dr. Hume's averages had been correct, they would have proved nothing in the face of the fact that six returns were wanting to complete the Census tables. So far, then, from "culpably exaggerating," or "cooking," or "comparing notes," we have it stated, on the authority of the Registrar General, that, in common with others in every large town, the Independents and Baptists at Merthyr were so forgetful of the "desire to appear important" that they did not furnish complete returns from six places of worship known to be in existence and in occupation. This fact Dr. Hume studiously conceals—shall I say to "cook" his percentages?

This blundering or fraudulent statistician does not stop here. He appends a note to page 30 of his pamphlet giving instances where the attendance on the Census Sunday exceeded the number of sittings, remarking that they are "curious figures." All these instances are carefully selected from Dissenting congregations, none from Independents, there being none, but one from the Baptists. Ingenuous man that Dr. Hume is, he, of course, forgot to quote a case from his own church. May I remind him that there is such a case at Wigan. With regard to all these cases, however, the doctor does not appear to know that people can and do stand in a place of worship as well as sit, and that with Roman Catholics it is the custom for the majority to stand. One would think that Dr. Hume does not know what a "crowded attendance" at a place of worship means. If so, I am sorry for the Incumbent of All Souls.

But this acute statistician is perhaps not aware that there was a greater "miracle" of correspondence in the returns of religious worship in 1851 than any that he has invented. In all the churches of the Establishment there was a gross surplus of accommodation over attendance of 29 per cent.; in all the Dissenting churches there was a gross surplus of 28·7 per cent. Of course Dr. Hume will say that "the parties compared notes," that the representatives from the 34,467 churches and chapels met and "cooked" all the returns, and that they were "forwarded by the same individual." "For," says the doctor, "every reader will compare probabilities for himself, whether it is more likely that this miracle of attendance actually occurred, or that the desire to appear important interfered with human veracity!"

The *Saturday Review* has been making use of some of the figures quoted by Dr. Hume in his pamphlet. The above will be a sufficient reply to all but one of its statements. This is couched in the following language:—

They (the Dissenters) must either abandon the whole notion of a religious enumeration—a scheme which, by the way, in 1851, was proposed by Dissenters, carried out by Dissenters, tabulated, annotated, and published by Dissenters—or they must submit to the bill now before Parliament.

Now you, Sir, know as well as I that the scheme of 1851 was not proposed by Dissenters, and that none of them knew anything of it until the schedules were issued; and you, I dare say, also know, that it was neither "carried out," "tabulated," "annotated," nor "published," by Dissenters or any persons supposed to be Dissenters. Is Major Graham or Mr. Horace Mann a Dissenter? Were the clerks Dissenters? Are Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode Dissenters? Thus much for the voracity of Dr. Hume and his respectable ally, the *Saturday Review.*

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A STATISTICIAN.

London, June 26th, 1860.

CRYSTAL PALACE—THE ORPHEONISTES.

Seldom in our national history do we have two such red-letter days so close to each other as last Saturday and last Monday. The brilliant display in Hyde Park, unparalleled in the records of reviews; and the *coup-d'œil* of the central transept in the Crystal Palace, when the 3,000 Orphéonistes rose *en masse*, and sang to a delighted and enthusiastic audience some of the popular songs of France, constitute epochs in modern movements. Expectation has been on tiptoe for some time past about these Orphéonistes, and people have been asking, as we heard some ask on Monday in the Palace, who they were and what was their vocation? We may supply a word of information on these topics. Fifteen years since an enthusiastic French musician, named Wilhem, conceived the idea of uniting all the provinces and departments of France in a vast musical brotherhood, to consist of local choral societies. Like almost all projectors of great movements, he failed to realise his splendid idea; but he had given to France a new thought incapable of death. M. Eugene Delaporte, organist of the Cathedral of Sens, took up Wilhem's idea, and resolved, if labour, skill, sacrifice, and perseverance could accomplish his task, not to die until he had seen France reticulated with these societies. From the preface to the programme we learn, than abandoning family, friends and position, with his walking-stick and knapsack he sallied forth on a lengthened foot-journey to the villages and towns of his department. In spite of difficulties that were encountered only to be overcome, making himself known and his ideas appreciated by priests, municipal authorities, schoolmasters, he succeeded at the end of four years "of fatigue and privations of every kind," in organising the first concert. There are now in "France 800 societies with 40,000 performers, and 200,000 auxiliaries," as friends and patrons. Nor is the singing of these Orphéonistes mere amusement. Not only is there a great moral education in it for the members themselves, but we find that during the last five years they have given as much as 80,000*l*, the result of their performances, to various benevolent institutions. M. Delaporte looked, as he doubtless felt, a proud man on Monday, as with baton in hand, and 3,000 fine voices before him, he interpreted to an enthusiastic company of nearly 11,000, the idea that Wilhem conceived, and which he had elaborated.

At an early hour we were at the Palace. It was not nine o'clock, but officials and the *avant garde* were ubiquitous in their movements and ceaseless in their activity. What if there should be a hitch or a breakdown? What if some stupid blunder in the detail of minor arrangements should disconcert the major? No wonder their faces looked anxious and their words sounded sharp when a question was put to them. It was consistent English weather. Rain, not in drops, but in pelting showers set, in as if for the day. Our Gallic neighbours, many of whom had never seen England before, must have thought they were in Holland, but for that fairy edifice which defies all wind and weather, and in which alone, of all the buildings of Europe such a concourse could assemble. By half-past nine, tramp, tramp, tramp, is heard on the corridors, and presently in pours the first instalment of musicians. French certainly. The whiskers shaven off, the cultured moustache, and cavalier beard told that. Some few had their cigars and cigarettes, and could not understand what policeman X meant when he said "No smoking allowed," and in truth, the official did not much care they should. Immediately follows a second, a third, a fourth instalment, amongst whom are persons from all classes of society, from the exquisitely dressed citizen of Paris to the mechanics and artisans of various provinces. Some look tired and jaded, for they have had a rough passage, with little sleep and much sea-sickness; others have mysterious boxes in which are the instruments of "Les Guides;" others have tricolour badges on their arms, or portfolios in their hand; and all have a ribbon of some bright colour in the button-hole of the coat. We enter the palace with them and take our seat to listen to the rehearsal. It will be eleven o'clock we find before it begins, so there is time to look about and see the new decorations. The names of Handel's great works have disappeared from the panels that surround the summit of the orchestra; and in their place, on variously but brightly coloured shields, in many cases gracefully festooned, are the names of the departments from which our French guests have come. The organ is tastefully decorated with large tricolour wreaths; on one side are the French, and on the other the English arms; by their sides, two elaborate monograms, V. A. and N. E., respectively; the eagle, symbol of France's glory, is seen in gilded beauty almost concealing the desk of the organist, and above his head two huge hands grasped in warm and tight embrace, marked "England" and "France." May the symbol be significant of a future reality—then will the sentiment of Raymond de Brehl in the preface to the programme be translated into a living truth—"3,000 de ses meilleurs chanteurs viennent ratifier en Angleterre le traité indissoluble du libre échange de l'Art de la Pensée."

The rehearsal was a success. It was merely an experiment. These singers had come from all parts of France, and had never sung together before. Admirably had they been trained, and well did they sustain their parts. Now and then, for a moment or two, the baton reminded some that they were out of time, or out of harmony; but a trial of an hour dismissed all apprehension, if any there had been, from the minds of M. Delaporte, the conductor, and M. Battiste, who presided at the organ. Between the rehearsal and the performance the Orphéonistes had lunch or breakfast, possibly. We looked in upon several companies, and were glad to see them restoring the dilapidations of the voyage with great enjoyment. All seemed merry, and many were loud in their eulogies of English cheer. Many were the reports of opened bottles, and we wished that these might be the only light artillery ever used by one nation against the other.

By three o'clock that beautiful transept was full; so were the surrounding galleries; and the gallery above that, and in front of this attentive audience, in which the bright bonnets and dresses of the ladies stood out in pleasant relief to the sombre uniform of black patronised by the gentlemen, was the enormous chorus of men's voices, who commenced by singing with most clear and intelligible articulation "God save the Queen," to an arrangement made for this occasion. Vociferously was this applauded; in fact, we believe the audience were fairly taken by surprise, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and the cheers, and the continuous bowing of the still standing performers, made a scene difficult to describe, but not to be forgotten.

The band of "Les Guides" in their imposing uniform, led by M. Mohr, performed the overture to "Zampa," with surprising effect; though encored, it was very properly not repeated. Two songs attracted the chief attention on Monday, and were the most rapturously applauded, portions of them being sung a second time. The one, a very pleasing part-song called 'La Retraite," composed by an Orphéoniste, was very remarkable. The first and last verses are intended to represent the beat-

ing of drums in the distance, which was imitated pianissimo by the tenor voices only.

"Plan, rantanpantanplan,
Plan, plan, plan, plan, plan, plan,
Plan, rantan, plan, plan,
Plantanpantan, plan, plan, plan."

The other favourite of the day was "Les Enfans de Paris," composed by Adolphe Adam. The quiet and stately opening of this charming song.

Dans l'espace
Un chant passe;
Silence, mes amis:
Que nul bruit ne se mêle
A l'hymne fraternelle.
Des enfans de Paris:

followed as it was by the martial and loudly-given finale, sung splendidly by seven masses of voice, that rung through the building as though it would rend in twain that fairy roof, now glistening in the bright beams of an afternoon's sun, had an almost magical effect upon the audience. It would at that moment have been difficult to tell who were the most excited and pleased, the performers or the audience, who poured forth a most enthusiastic encore. We have selected these two songs as least known in this country, and need not repeat the whole list of more familiar songs and pieces that were sung or played, as their titles have been abundantly advertised. The last piece intended to be played was the National Anthem to our music, but this was received with such honours and applause, that the band concluded, not by repeating it, but by striking up with much taste and tact, "Partant pour la Syrie." Thus ended the first of these festival days. We make no doubt of the complete success of this novel experiment, and rejoice very heartily in the enthusiastic reception the Orphéonistes have met with, in the arrangements so vigorously made to give them an opportunity of seeing our "lions' in London and the country; and cannot doubt that when these 3,000 singers return home, many of them to remote rural districts, they will carry to their families and friends pleasant memories of England and its people, and so hasten on the time when the song shall be universal of "peace upon the earth, and good will amongst men."

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF PRINCE JEROME.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, uncle of the Emperor, expired on Sunday evening. The deceased prince was in his 77th year. He was the youngest child of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. His father died in 1785—the year following the birth of the prince—and the training of the child was undertaken by his mother in Corsica. He of course rose with the fortunes of his elder brother, Napoleon I., and for some time commanded a ship of war. He visited Philadelphia, and in December, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, decended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland, This marriage displeased Napoleon, and after a year passed in the United States, Jerome was compelled by his brother to return to Europe; he landed with his wife at Lisbon, in May, 1805. Jerome left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam; on arriving in the Texel, an order had been received forbidding her to land; she accordingly came to England, where she resided at Camberwell. On July 7th was born her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognise the marriage; nor was Madame Jerome Bonaparte permitted to enter France. He was afterwards made an admiral, and created a Prince of the Empire. Nevertheless his predilection for the army continued, and he soon after obtained the command of a body of Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, at the head of which he directed the blockade of Glogau, and reduced the fortresses of Silesia; services for which he was made a general of division in the Imperial army. Jerome, by the ambitious instigation of the Emperor, next entered into an alliance with the Princess Fredrica-Caroline, daughter of the King of Wirtemberg; and immediately after the marriage Jerome was proclaimed king of Westphalia, and the constitution of the new kingdom was published. The young King, then only twenty-two years old, was much beloved, and startled the world by his administrative skill. In 1812 the Emperor summoned him to join in the Russian expedition. He commanded the German division, and in the battle of Mihilow distinguished himself by his military skill. He was unfortunate, however, at Smolensko, and the Emperor in a fit of passion dismissed him, a step which he is said to have afterwards greatly regretted. In 1813, when the French were compelled to evacuate Germany, Jerome was obliged to fly before the Russian and Saxon troops. He was awakened in his palace on the morning of the 28th of September, by the cannon of Czernicheff, who appeared at the head of his Cossacks. Dressing himself in haste he mounted a horse and fled with his staff and ministers of state to Coblentz. Subsequently he found his way to France. With the end of the empire of Napoleon closed the reign of Jerome, King of Westphalia. He now assisted his brother in his reverses; and after sharing in the vicissitudes of defeat at the hands of the Allies, Jerome sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and Paris. At Waterloo he played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6,000 men. Jerome subsequently lived many years in retirement at the castle of Elvangen, in Wirtemberg, at Vienna, and at Trieste. He at length returned to France, and by the Emperor Napoleon III. was nomihated to the Presidentship of the French Senate, and to other high honours.

At a Council of Ministers held on Thursday, at Fontainebleau, under the presidency of the Emperor, M. Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the circular note which the French Government is about to address to the Powers who have signed the final act of Vienna, in order to demand their recognition of the new settlement of the French frontiers, resulting from the accomplished fact of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. This note summarily recalls the circumstances under which the annexation was accomplished—namely, the spontaneous cession of those provinces by the King of Sardinia, and the free expression of the wishes of the inhabitants by universal suffrage. M. Thouvenel expresses his confidence that such an act, accomplished in conformity with the generally admitted principles of public right and international laws, will obtain the adhesion of all Europe; the more so because France is ready to renew before the European Areopagus the assurance that she intends to assume the obligations resulting from article 92 of the final act of Vienna, referring to the neutralised district of Faucigny and Chablais. The note then proceeds thus:—"The good faith of the policy of France, and the friendly interest which she has always shown in regard to Switzerland, offer the best guarantees for the faithful accomplishment of such an engagement." M. Thouvenel, in conclusion, distinctly hints that the court of the Tuileries will not consent to any lessening (*amoindrissement*) of Savoyard territory in favour of Switzerland, although France accepts the European Conference on the question.

The *Constitutionnel* denies that the pamphlet entitled "Prussia in 1860" emanated from official inspiration.

The weather is still most unpromising, and practised agriculturalists say that if it were now to hold up and become fine as could be desired, the harvest in France must necessarily be very deficient. The Emperor, it is said, means to buy corn abroad to the extent of three hundred millions of francs. A few days ago, in consequence of the prolonged unseasonable weather in France, the Bishop of Rennes ordered prayers to be offered up in his diocese for a more favourable temperature.

Marshal Vaillant has arrived in Paris.

A pamphlet with this heading, "MacMahon, King of Ireland," is published by Dentu and exposed in all the booksellers' windows.

The following appears in *Bullier's Paris Correspondence*, distributed extensively in the French departments:—"A speech made by Prince Albert has been received from London. It would not be easy to be more unskilful or more imprudent than the Prince was on that occasion. The defeats of France and the triumphs of England were displayed in it with an ostentation of the worst taste."

It appears that the French Government has given its consent to a loan in France for the Pontifical Government, The sum required is 25 millions of francs, to be raised by public subscription at five per cent. interest.

It is rumoured that an interview between Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Austria is on the *tapis*.

It has been doubted whether the Emperor and Empress would visit Savoy and Nice this year. It is now, however, said very positively that they will start to look over their new possessions immediately after the *fête* of August 15th. It is added that they will afterwards go to Algiers, escorted by the Toulon fleet.

A good many arrests have lately been made among the working classes in Paris on account of murmurs at the present state of distress, which is undeniable. The journeyman carpenters and joiners, many of whom are out of work, are more particularly alluded to. The number of arrests is said to be not less than 200 or 300.

SICILY.

PROPOSED ASSASSINATION OF GARIBALDI.

The *Trieste Zeitung* learns from Naples, under date of the 13th of June, that the notorious robber Talarico, who was confined in a dungeon at Ischia, has been liberated, and sent in disguise on a secret mission to Sicily.

A letter from Turin says:—

The news is confirmed that the villanous Neapolitan Government has sent two men into Sicily to assassinate Garibaldi. The general has been warned of this diabolical design, but, as usual, he appears to be entirely without thought of personal danger. Some one or other of his companions, however, is always watching over him, without his knowing anything about it. I don't envy the man who should be caught in an attempt on Garibaldi's life, and should this dastardly crime be committed, the King of Naples may expect to lose more than his throne.

Advices from Palermo to the 19th inst. state that the Neapolitan troops had entirely evacuated that place. The Neapolitan frigates had quitted the roads of Palermo.

Contrary to the general supposition, that Garibaldi's plan was to invade the Calabrias immediately, it is stated in the *Patrie* that at a council of war, held at Palermo on the evening of June 21, it was resolved to attack Messsina at once, and that the patriotic army would probably commence its march on June 28.

Colonel Medici, with 3,000 volunteers, had arrived at Palermo. Important desertions from the Neapolitan army have taken place.

Prince Torrearsa had been appointed president of the Council and deputy of the Dictator Garibaldi, at Palermo.

According to advices from Palermo to the 18th inst., the National Guard occupied the different posts in the town. The organisation of troops was progressing. The first division, under the command of Colonel Turr, Bixio, and Spanguro, was ready for departure. The second division was being organised. The marine was also being organised.

The Republican party adhered to the Government of King Victor Emmanuel. Sardinian flags were everywhere displayed.

All the communes in Sicily have presented addresses requesting annexation to Piedmont. The clergy and the aristocracy are at the head of the movement.

A letter from Palermo says:—"General Letizia himself related that on Saturday evening he took a walk on the Marina with General Lanza, and each felicitated the other on the success of the campaign against Garibaldi, which they thought finished. 'We went to bed,' he said, 'happy to have overcome all our troubles, and the next morning we were awoke by the news that Garibaldi was not before, but actually *in* Palermo.'"

NAPLES.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes the following despatch from Naples:—"The king is seriously ill. The Government is said to be deliberating upon the restoration of the captured vessels, together with the passengers and merchandise."

The number of prisoners taken on board the two steamers captured by the Neapolitan frigate, was about 900, all of whom are confined in the prisons of Gaeta.

Count Cavour approves and maintains the protest, which was lodged at Naples on the 11th inst. by the Marquis of Villamarina, against the capture of the Sardinian steamer by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante.

According to advices from Naples to the 19th inst., the Government had despatched three columns from Naples—viz., one to Basilicata, another towards Salerno, and a third to the Abruzzi. The Chateau of St. Elmo had been fortified.

It is said that Generals Lanza, Letizia, Salzano, Catoldo—all of them disgraced after their ignominious return from Palermo—are to be tried by court-martial, Colonna is the only general excepted. Amongst other charges against them is the rather singular one that the 3,000 bomb-shells fired upon Palermo were charged half with clay or common earth, and half with powder—these officers pocketing the money value of the difference.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that it has received a despatch from Naples, announcing the following most important facts. The letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Naples was read on the 22nd to the King's Council. Francis II., being indisposed, was not present. After the contents of the Emperor's letter were made known, the following resolutions were voted by the Council:—1. The adoption of a Constitution. 2. A general amnesty to be granted. 3. A total change of Ministry. 4. Italian alliance with Piedmont. 5. The Italian flag, with the arms of Naples, to be adopted. We are assured that these resolutions were voted by a majority of nine against three. These propositions may, however, be adjourned, as the King has not yet (22nd June) given his definitive answer. All that his Majesty has done was to consult with M. Manna, who was occupied last year perfecting the project of a Constitution abandoned by Prince Filangieri. The resort of this interview has not as yet transpired.

The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"Signor Petrullo has been summoned to Naples in order to carry out the reforms which existing circumstances have rendered necessary. It is said that he has declared himself ready to use all his efforts for the realisation of this object, without, however, accepting any particular post in the Ministry.

ROME.

A letter of the 14th says that the police had found on some of the walls of Rome placards bearing the inscription "Vive Henry V." They are supposed to emanate from enemies of the Papal Government who hope to compromise it by leading France to believe that Rome is the centre of a Legitimist conspiracy.

A letter from Rome in the *Patrie*, says that General Lamoricière has issued an order of the day, announcing that the moment for marching against the enemy approaches. The enemy, he says, is numerous, but we shall triumph, because the cause we defend is holy.

Letters from Rome state that Dr. Manning has been appointed Prelate.

NORTHERN ITALY.

In a recent discussion on the land-tax in the Sardinian Chamber, Count Cavour, after promising instant attention to the needed reforms, made use of some extraordinary expressions. He said:—

If we wish to "make an Italy," we must prepare for great sacrifices. To become a nation we are not to sing songs and hold idle holidays; we must tell our countrymen that not blood alone, but money is required. War, in modern times, cannot be made without money. We must, therefore, start from this principle—that pay we must, and pay a great deal.

It is said that by order of the Czar Count Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, has been instructed to declare that, should the Sardinian Go-

vernment not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily of the expedition in course of organisation in the different ports of Sardinia, Count Stackelberg, with the whole *personnel* of the Legation, would quit Piedmont.

Count Amari, a noble Sicilian exile, who has long been resident at Turin, has been accredited to that capital by Garibaldi as the representative of the existing provisional Government in Sicily, and he has already presented his credentials.

A third expedition for Sicily, under Col. Cosenz, was to leave Genoa this week, and hundreds of the population of Nice are said to be accompanying it.

The Marquis de Villamarina and his son have arrived at Turin from Naples, probably in reference to the captured vessels. A letter from Turin says on this subject:—

The capture of the steamer and the clipper by the Neapolitans is in point of maritime law illegal, though I suppose such a Government could scarcely be brought to comprehend this, should the Americans or Piedmontese protest, and accordingly there will be a fresh diplomatic complication. The Neapolitan vessel, as you know, hoisted the English flag, and by that means succeeded in deceiving the volunteers; the place of the capture was not within Neapolitan jurisdiction; and the Neapolitan ship had no legal authority to board. These three points are important, and will be insisted on.

AUSTRIA.

The budget of the Government, such as it is, contains the following items:—

Ministry of Police	... ...	2,600,000fl.
Do.	Foreign Affairs ...	2,400,000fl.
Do.	Public Worship ...	4,000,000fl.

In Thursday's sitting of the Austrian Imperial Legislative Council, the Emperor accorded to the Italian members permission to speak in Italian.

The Ban of Croatia, Count Coronini Cronberg, has been pensioned at his own request. The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen has been conferred upon him. He has been replaced by General Sokesevits.

Letters from Venice announce that the Austrian Government is making vast preparations for war. The quantity of ammunition which arrives daily by Trieste is enormous. Four *corps d'armée* are already complete, and a fifth is shortly expected. There are 70,000 men established in an entrenched camp at Peschiera, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of the Romagnas.

SWITZERLAND.

In view of an approaching Conference on the annexation of Savoy, the Federal Council has confidentially proposed to the Great Powers, a new combination to be substituted for the stipulations of Art. 92 of the Final Act of Vienna. Switzerland claims such a portion of territory as might be traversed in a two hours' march, and which surrounding the Lake of Geneva would form a bulwark between Switzerland and France. The Swiss diplomatic agents abroad are charged to recommend a similar combination for adoption by the Great Powers, and more especially by England, who has already taken the initiative in a similar proposal, but which demanded a far more considerable territorial cession.

THE BADEN CONGRESS.

It is said that the Prince of Prussia particularly insisted on the presence of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha at the interview of the German Sovereigns with the Emperor of the French. The Prince Regent insisted on the Duke's presence, because as a German Sovereign who is so intimately connected with the Royal Family of England, he could be a witness to inform the court of St. James's of all that passed in that interview, and would be enabled to state that the interview in question, far from being a subject of mistrust for the other Great Powers, was a fresh guarantee for the peace of the whole of Europe.

It is also stated that during the conference at Baden the Prince Regent of Prussia directed the attention of the august assembly to the state of affairs in Italy. The Prince Regent is said to have declared that the Sardinian Government was already overrun by revolution, and that if no attention were paid to the further course of events all Europe might be threatened by revolutionary agitation. It is also said that Baron Schleinitz has been ordered to draw up a circular note, informing the diplomatic agents of Prussia abroad of what passed in the interview at Baden. In this note particular mention would be made of the words pronounced before Napoleon III. by the Prince Regent of Prussia on the affairs of Italy.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that while at Baden the Emperor Napoleon made the following assertion to the assembled Kings and Princes:—

I sincerely desire peace with all Europe. The French journals have ever asserted this; I repeat it to your Majesties and Highnesses. Those foreign journals which at all times accuse me of wishing to aggrandise my territories, and of wishing to make war against my neighbours, are in the interests of my adversaries, and are, therefore, not worthy of serious consideration."

According to a telegram from Vienna, the interview of the Sovereigns at Baden has brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia as regards the reorganisation of the military constitution of the Confederation. The Prince Regent of Prussia has invited the Austrian Cabinet to send a military representative to the Conference on the question which will take place at Baden. Austria has sent a Colonel of the General Staff.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government, by the medium of its Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, has presented a protest to Count Cavour against the assistance indirectly given by Sardinia to the Sicilian revolutionary party.

Should the remonstrance of Spain remain without any effect, the Spanish Legation will be ordered to quit Turin.

TURKEY.

DREADFUL MASSACRE IN ASIA MINOR.

A letter received by a merchant in Manchester from his agent in Smyrna contains the following account of the massacre of a Christian family:—"At Adana, one of the towns of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, the pasha (governor) had a steward, a Christian, who was highly esteemed by the pasha. One day a quarrel took place between the Christian and the pasha's uncle, and the steward related the whole transaction to his master. The pasha, disapproving of his uncle's conduct in the matter, dismissed him from court. Before resigning his post he threatened, in his presence, to take away the Christian's life. At Adana the uncle of the pasha came in contact with four Circassians, whom, with a promise of a reward, he prevailed upon to assassinate the Christian steward. He promised to give them sixty piastres (10s.) if they would kill him that evening. The Circassians consented to do so; and, after receiving the money, they went the same night to the house of the Christian. Having gained an entrance into the house, they were met by the servant man, whom they killed. Hearing the noise in the house, the master hastened from his bedroom in great consternation. He soon met with the same fate. In the next room were the steward's wife and his only child. The Circassians hearing them conversing entered the room, cruelly put to death both the mother and son, and thus the whole family became victims to the malice and revenge of the pasha's uncle. The confusion brought together a large assembly of the neighbours, who fortunately were in time to capture the assassins. The judge, however, came to the conclusion that the evidence was not satisfactory, and therefore dismissed the case!"

AMERICA.

The Southern seceders from the Democratic National Presidential Convention met at Richmond, Virginia, on the 11th inst. Resolutions were finally adopted declaring that, as the action of the convention was contingent upon that of the Baltimore Convention, in regard to a platform, it adjourned to the 21st instant. The President of the Secessionists denied that it was their purpose to promote disunion, and declared that they were only performing a duty which the South owed to itself.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature had adopted resolutions thanking Mr. Sumner for his recent speech in the Senate on the slavery question. Considerable opposition was shown, however, and the resolutions were not carried until they were also made to include thanks to the other senator from Massachusetts for his services in the Senate. Violent threats had been uttered against Mr. Sumner by sundry slave owners in Washington, and his position was considered so dangerous that he was constantly surrounded by numerous friends as a protection from violence. One individual had been arrested for an attempted assault on the senator, but he was liberated on making an apology.

At a meeting of Republicans at Cooper's Institute, resolutions endorsing the proceedings of the Chicago Convention were unanimously passed.

Mr. Edward Everett, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, says:—"I suppose it to be the almost universal impression, it is certainly mine, that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed an almost purely sectional character, that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. The National House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organisation which ought to be the work of an hour; and it holds its sessions (many of its members armed, I am told, with concealed weapons) on the brink of a volcano."

The Japanese ambassadors and suite were at Philadelphia, *en route* for New York. Their reception at the former city was quite imposing. A large military force escorted them through the city, the streets being crowded with spectators.

General Walker and a few officers had gone to Central America.

Advices from Vera Cruz were to the 30th ult. The Diplomatic Corps had suspended relations with Miramon's Government. Miramon was surrounded by Uragay's troops without a chance of escape. The American Minister would return home if the Mexican treaty were not ratified.

The Senate had refused to take up the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, by a close party vote, and the measure was regarded as killed for the session. Mr. Andrews, the Consul-General for the British province, had memorialised Congress, asking for the enlargement and perfecting of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Two ships had been chartered to convey the captured negroes at Key West to Liberia.

The fact of the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, recognising the sovereignty of the latter over the Bay Islands, and of the exchange of the ratifications at Comayagna, on the 21st May, was announced to the people of Ruatan in a public meeting held at Port McDonald on the same day. The acting Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Price, read the Queen's Proclamation to the people on the subject.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, with dates from that part of India to the 24th May, has arrived. The dispute between Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Wilson had entered upon no new phase. An anti-Income-tax demonstration had been held at Madras, but in opposition to this expression of opinion must be noted the fact that the Rajah of Burdwan, "the greatest zemindar in Bengal," had written a letter in favour of Mr. Wilson's system of taxation. The Bengal Presidency, with its dependencies of the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces, may be said to have given in its adhesion to the scheme. A better feeling is understood to pervade the other Presidencies also. The indigo districts of Bengal continue uneasy, but it is believed that the committee lately appointed to investigate their condition will establish the existence of such abuses as the Government at Calcutta can ultimately redress.

CHINA.

On Saturday morning a telegram reached London, bringing news purporting to have reached New York through California, to the effect that the Chinese had consented to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and to accede to their demands. The Chinese ports and rivers were to be free. The Chinese authorities had issued a proclamation against the Coolie trade.

Subsequent intelligence seems to show that the statement was unfounded, as the following telegrams, dated Point de Galle, May 28, indicate:—

SHANGHAI, APRIL 28.—The allied forces occupied Chusan on the 21st of April without opposition from the Chinese. The movements of the rebels are becoming more alarming. Trade is stagnant.

CANTON, MAY 6.—No answer has been received from the Chinese Government to the second communication from the British Minister. The Chinese are making extensive preparations for resistance. The rebel disturbances are over. Trade has improved.

TRIESTE, JUNE 24.—The steamer which left Alexandria on the 18th of June has arrived in 129 hours. She brings advices from Point de Galle to the 28th of May. The Malabar, with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros on board, was wrecked when about to leave Galle Harbour on the 22nd of May. All the passengers and crew were saved. A portion of the mails were saved. Both Ambassadors have lost their credentials and papers. All the bullion and baggage sank with the ship. The Ambassadors will sail on the 6th of June for Hong Kong.

POINT DE GALLE, MAY 28 (*viâ* TRIESTE).—The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer Malabar has been totally wrecked in the harbour. She parted her hawsers in a gale of wind, bumped heavily against the rocks, and went ashore on the sand. The passengers and mails were saved, but nothing has been recovered from the wreck. The Malabar lies with her stern deeply imbedded in the sand. Divers are endeavouring to recover the specie which was on board.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mazzini, we are told, did not undertake a voyage into Sicily, as he did not expect a favourable reception.

Father Felletti, so well known for the part he took in the Mortara affair, has just received a most signal compliment from the Dominican order to which he belongs, having been elected prior of the great convent of Minerva at Rome, the usual residence of the general of the order.

The *Nord* of Brussels says that the Queen of England and Prince Albert will visit Belgium about the middle of August, on their way to Berlin to attend the baptism of the Royal child to whom the Princess Frederick William, the Queen's daughter, is about to give birth.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

The movement in opposition to the usurpation by the Lords of the rights of the House of Commons continues in various parts of the country. Most of the metropolitan boroughs and parishes have held meetings on the subject. On Wednesday last the Westminster borough meeting took place at the Whittington Club, which was crowded with a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the electors and inhabitants of the city. The Hon. Henry Berkeley presided, and two other members of Parliament, Mr. Coningham and Mr. Whalley, likewise took part in the proceedings. Effective speeches were also delivered by Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Beal, and other gentlemen of local influence. The resolutions were carried with only three or four dissentients, the expression of opinion being all but unanimous. Although the members for the borough were unable to attend, they sent letters expressing their cordial sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

On Thursday a crowded meeting was held in Southwark. Both Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Locke spoke strongly against the interference of the Lords with the taxation of the people. There were many persons of local influence present. The meeting was all but unanimous, there being but one dissentient. Another meeting was held in Soho, within the boundaries of the city of Westminster, and on the next evening a most successful meeting was held at Paddington Vestry Hall. A feeble amount of opposition was attempted, but the resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm.

On Tuesday, the Manchester Committee of the Constitutional Defence Association met at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester. Mr. T. B. Potter pre-

sided, and in his address he congratulated the association on its financial prospects. There was not much money wanted, but if it were necessary he had no doubt that forty or fifty gentlemen in this district might be got to put down their names for 1,000*l.* each, and he would be one of the number. In the statistical report of the labours of the association, it appears that the members of the general committee now amount to 510, that petitions were in course of signature in 170 towns in the north, and that offers of co-operation from a large number of other places had been received. A resolution was passed calling upon the different constituencies in connexion with the association to urge upon their representatives the necessity of being in their places when the tax bills committee would present their report, which it was generally believed would be favourable to the view taken by the association.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Yesterday week, her Majesty gave audience at Buckingham Palace to Nahnebahweequay (Mrs. Catherine B. Sutton), of Owen Sound, Canada West, accompanied by Mrs. Christine R. Alsop. Two New Zealand chiefs, Wiremu (William) Toetoe, from Rangiwhia, province of Auckland, and Hemara (Samuel) Rerehau, from Mokou, province of Auckland, introduced by Professor Fred. von Hochstetter, from Vienna, member of the late Austrian Novara Expedition, were presented to the Queen. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord John Russell had audience of the Queen.

The Queen held a levée in St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon. About four hundred and seventy noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen, amongst whom were Mr. Baines, M.P., the Bishop of Bangor, General Sir H. Bentinck, Sir A. Buchanan (Minister to Spain), Right Hon. R. Deasy, M.P., Lord Ebrington, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Cursetjee Jeejeebhoy, Rev. Charles Kingsley, the Bishop of Labuan, Mr. Erskine May, and Captain Palliser. Her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel Lockyer Freestun. His services have been very remarkable. He served in all twenty-two years in the British army.

The Queen held a Court on Friday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. His excellency Sidi Mahomed il Shamee, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, and Hadjee Abderahman all Angee, Envoy, had an audience of the Queen. In the evening the Queen gave a State ball, to which a party of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one were invited. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress with a deep flounce of black Nottingham lace, trimmed with lilacs and green leaves, and ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a wreath of lilacs and green leaves and diamonds.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, who arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening, from Germany, left the palace at an early hour yesterday morning to meet her Majesty and the Prince Consort at the camp at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Earl of St. Germanss, the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, and a large retinue, will leave on the 10th proximo for Canada. The Prince goes out in the St. George, 90, screw steam ship, Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton.

Lord Palmerston annually sends out twenty young men and the same number of young women from his Sligo estate to Canada, at his own expense. All their legitimate wants are provided for, not only as far as Quebec, but to the end of their journey. They are selected from the largest families on the estate. This year's batch went last week.

It is with great pleasure we learn that Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.S.A., has been appointed librarian in ordinary to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, in the room of Mr. Glover, deceased. The appointment was the more gratifying as it was entirely unsolicited, and was made solely upon the recommendation of eminent men of letters, who were well acquainted with Mr. Woodward's extensive literary attainments, great research, and peculiar qualifications for such an office. Mr. Woodward is an *Alumnus* of one of our own colleges.—*Patriot.*

The *Poona Observer* states, on reliable authority, that it has been intimated to Lord Clyde, by command of the highest personage in the realm, that he will be presented with the *baton* of a Field-Marshal shortly after his return to England.

Law and Police.

ST. BARNABAS.—The Privy Council on Friday granted an order, the effect of which is that a nonition of 1857 to the churchwardens of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, will now be addressed to the present churchwardens.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE VICAR OF BRADING.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Thursday to hear the case of the Rev. Dunbar Isidore Heath, appellant, *v.* John Burder (for Bishop of Winchester), respondent. There were present the Archbishop of York, Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Lord Justice Turner, Lord Kingsdown, and Sir E. Ryan. The appellant is charged with heresy. It was agreed that Mr. Heath was willing to revoke his error if it were pointed out, and that he was entitled on general principles, and *ex debito justiciæ*, to a compliance with his demand. The Dean of Arches pronounced an interlocutory decree against the appellant, and hence the present appeal. Dr. R. Phillimore and Mr. H. Bullar argued the case for the appellant, and Dr. Twiss and Dr. Swabey for the respondent. Their lordships reserved judgment.

THE UNITED KINGDOM BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND.—On Friday, Mr. Selfe, the presiding magistrate at the Thames Police-court, said he was quite overwhelmed with communications relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom Mutual Annuity Society and the United Kingdom Benevolent Annuity Fund, one and the same concern under two names. The correspondence revealed much duplicity, cunning, and deception on the part of several members of the committee, and the most heartrending distress on the part of the poor and aged women who were elected annuitants, and for whose benefit considerable sums of money were subscribed by the charitable. One of the deceived annuitants wrote that she was obliged to seek refuge in an unendowed almshouse in the country, owing to the arrears of her annuity not being paid, and that she was in great want. Mr. Selfe said he would do all in his power to assist the annuitants in obtaining justice, and he trusted those who had subscribed their money would co-operate with him in his efforts. He then handed the voluminous correspondence to the representatives of the press at the table, and said much good had already been done by the publicity given to the affair.

THE VANSITTART PROSELYTISM CASE.—Up to Saturday no progress had been reported in the matter of the apprehension or whereabouts of Father Euguiné, the foreign priest who is charged with having induced Master Vansittart to leave his school, at Rackheath, in order to resign himself to the protection of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine will appear on the part of Mr. Vansittart, M.P., and Mr. Serjeant Shee will conduct the defence of Canon Dalton, the Messrs. Beha, and Mr. Foulsham, the auctioneer, who are summoned under circumstances already familiar to the public. Canon Dalton complains that the press has prejudged his case, and that but scanty justice is accorded to English Roman Catholics. The *Times* has published a letter from Mr. Vansittart, M.P. (the father), giving publicity to two letters from Clery to the boy, furnishing convincing evidence of participation in the abduction and concealment. The boy is addressed as "My dear William," and "My very dear William," and he is exhorted to constancy by the example (among others) of St. Laurence, who "was roasted on a gridiron for the holy cause."

Miscellaneous News.

A STRIKE AGAINST THE PRICE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.—At Sheffield 3,000 workmen have struck against the high price of butcher's meat, and signed a pledge to abstain from its use till a reasonable reduction is made.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.—Astronomers are now on the *qui vive* for the great solar eclipse which is to take place on the 18th of July next, and which will be total in Spain. This is the more important, as none of those which are to occur within the present century will be so convenient for observation as this, that of 1887 alone excepted.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We have to record with much regret a disastrous fire which occurred yesterday, at the Britannia Cotton Mill, Mossley, about half-way between Huddersfield and Manchester. This mill contained no fewer than 120,000 spindles, and the loss is estimated at from 120,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*—*Leeds Mercury.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS was held at Swindon a few days ago, for the purpose of considering the rate of wages which they are receiving. Most of the speakers stated that they received only nine shillings a week, and a great deal of distress appeared to exist among them. A strike was recommended by one speaker, but the suggestion was not embodied in a resolution.

A COMET, visible to the naked eye, has lately been observed at Paris, Havre, Orleans, Nantes, and Bordeaux. It is situated in the N.N.W., between the Great and Little Bear. Its nucleus is about the size of a star of the second magnitude, and its tail is long and fan-shaped. It has also been seen by various persons in this country. One writer thinks it may possibly prove to be the great comet whose return has been so long expected.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE GOVERNMENT.—In the Civil Service Estimates for special temporary objects, the most interesting vote is one of 11,500*l.* for Dr. Livingstone's expedition; of this amount the sum of 5,000*l.* is for a new steamer, the former having become unserviceable. The Cape Legislature have appropriated funds for the purpose of establishing an inland communication with the party, regarding the discoveries as of the greatest importance to that colony.

AN HONEST CABMAN.—A few days ago a gentleman engaged a coach in Manchester to convey him to the Branch Bank of England, he having about 700*l.* in gold, which he wished to exchange for notes. Not being able to make the exchange, the gentleman placed the money under the cushion of the carriage, and after making some purchases in town was driven home. On alighting, he took with him several parcels into the house, but forgot the 700*l.* About an hour and a-half afterwards, the driver, Frederick Tomkinson, appeared again at the house with the money quite correct. Of course he was rewarded.

THE ELECTION OF SHERIFFS took place on Monday. The two citizens chosen for those offices were Mr. Alderman Abbiss and Mr. Lush. Some show of opposition was made against Mr. Abbiss, but it ceased when that gentleman authorised a declaration to be made on his behalf that he would oppose any infringement of the rights of the livery.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A letter from Falmouth mentions that the Great Eastern was passed at 3·30 a.m. on the 18th inst., about 14 miles from the Scilly Islands, "going ahead majestically and very fast."

BERWICK ELECTION INQUIRY.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Vaughan, A. Thomas Unwin Barstaw, and Franklin Lushington, Esqs., to be commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of bribery at the last election for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

THE ARMY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—From a return to the House of Commons, issued yesterday morning, it appears that the total of all ranks of the regular army in the United Kingdom, on the 1st June last, was 68,777; the depots of regiments numbered 33,302; embodied militia, 15,911; disembodied militia (effectives), 52,899; yeomanry cavalry, 15,002; enrolled pensioners, 15,000; and volunteer rifle and artillery corps, 122,367; grand total, 323,259.

THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC.—There is perhaps no institution in the kingdom better entitled to aid and support than the above. The afflictions for the relief of which it has been established render the condition of the sufferer deplorable and pitful in the extreme as an object of compassion, not only to his own kindred if he have any, but to the casual observer. Prostrate and helpless, he can neither defend nor provide for himself whatever calamity overtakes him. We understand that the cases now under treatment amounts to 380.

COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.—In a memorial recently addressed to the Board of Trade, Mr. W. F. Spackman, jun., furnishes the following recapitulation of the losses which have been sustained during the last three or four years through the inadequate system of audit of the accounts of public companies. They are as follows:—The Royal British Bank, 335,000*l.*; the Tipperary Bank, 1,200,000*l.*; the London and Eastern Bank, 25,000*l.*; the Western Bank of Scotland, 1,500,000*l.*; the Crystal Palace Company, 100,000*l.*; the Great Northern Railway Company, 250,000*l.*; the Union Bank of London, 263,070*l.*; total losses to the public, 3,898,070*l.*

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.—It is plain, (says the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) that a very late harvest must be looked for. The wheat is not yet generally in ear over the southern counties, and is everywhere declared to be three weeks or a fortnight later than it generally has been. And it is equally certain that whatever the weather of July may be, the harvest when it comes will not be so good as that of last year, much as that fell below the average of the previous crop. No wonder, then, that with unusually short stocks in the hands of the growers, prices in the corn market should everywhere be rising.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—SHOWER OF METEORIC STONES.—Our town was visited on Wednesday evening with a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy torrents of rain, mingled with small black angular-shaped stones, somewhat resembling ironstone, but more vitrified in arpearance. Some folks affirm that they are merely fragments of the Rowley rag with which a portion of our roads are laid, but as they have been found not only in parts of the town where this material has not been introduced, but on the house-tops, this explanation of the phenomenon must fall to the ground.—*Wolverhampton Advertiser.*

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.—The half-yearly distribution of prizes at the above institution took place on Tuesday. After the ordinary proceedings of the day, the pupils, anxious to testify to the Rev. Philip Smith, their esteemed head-master, their sincere regret at his retirement from that office, which he has held for seven years and a-half, presented him with a handsome and finely-engraved silver salver, together with a chased and embossed drinking cup. These were accompanied by an address, tastefully emblazoned on vellum, read by the captain, in the name of the pupils. An elegant cameo brooch was next presented to Mrs. Smith, and the proceedings were terminated by a concert given by the boys.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.—On Wednesday the deputation appointed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to visit Paris, on behalf of the English manufacturers of hard goods, presented their report to the Chamber. This document is a triumphant refutation of the unscrupulous misrepresentations of the treaty which a few journals in this country have systematically indulged in. The report expresses the strongest confidence in the good faith of the French Government, and in relation to the absurd invention of the *Times*, that a new or amended treaty was being prepared, it states that the deputation could find no trace of this new treaty, but that they had to deal only with the treaty and its clauses as signed at Paris on the 23rd of January last.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—On Saturday afternoon, while the decks of the Royal Albert were thronged with visitors, the dress of a lady, in passing one of the signal guns, caught the percussion hammer and brought it over upon the fuse. The gun, which was loaded with blank cartridge, went off; and one of the crew, who unfortunately was either standing in front of the gun or had been working about it, had his arm blown off close to the shoulder. The poor fellow was promptly attended to by the medical officers of the ship, and was, we believe, brought to Leith Hospital in the evening. The sad event caused much consternation as well as regret among the visitors, and the lady

who had unwittingly been its cause fainted.—*Scotsman.*

SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.—At Bristol a great town meeting has been held on this subject; W. H.G. Langton, one of the members for the city in the chair. Mr. Commissioner Hill was one of the speakers. An influential committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions, and a subscription was commenced, headed by the chairman with the handsome donation of 25*l*., and comprising many smaller contributions, amounting in all to something considerable. Three cheers were given for the Queen and three for Garibaldi, and the proceedings terminated.—A public meeting was held in Birmingham on Friday night "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with, and raising a fund for, the Italian patriots." The Mayor presided.—At Edinburgh the subscriptions amount to nearly 440*l*.—1,100*l*. forms the grand total up to Wednesday last of the contributions from Glasgow.

RECALL OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—The correspondence relative to Sir Charles Trevelyan's famous minute has been published in the form of a Parliamentary paper. The most important part of it consists of two despatches which Sir Charles Wood addressed to the government of Madras. One of them recalled Sir Charles Trevelyan, and stated the grounds upon which that step was taken; while the other expressed, in emphatic language, the sense which her Majesty's Government entertained of his valuable services as governor of the presidency. In his despatch of May 10, Sir Charles Wood, after referring to the necessity of recalling the Governor of Madras, says:—

Her Majesty's Government desire, at the same time, to place upon record their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration. They have observed with great satisfaction the careful attention which he has given to the numerous questions of importance which have been brought under the notice of your Government during this period. His observations upon the condition of the districts of your Presidency which he has visited show that his constant aim has been to raise the moral condition and to increase the material prosperity of the people. No servant of the Crown has more earnestly endeavoured to carry out the great principles of government which were promulgated to the princes and people of India in her Majesty's gracious proclamation. For these valuable services the thanks of her Majesty's Government are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan.

COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.—The Encœnia, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University, took place, as usual, in the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday. Honorary degrees were conferred upon the following distinguished individuals:—His Excellency Count de Platen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; the Right Hon. Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux; Count P. E. de Strzelecki, C.B., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., M.A.; Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, R.N.; J. Lothrop Motley, Esq., author of the "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic." The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on the Rev. James Parker Harris, B.A., Brasenose College, chaplain in the Residency of Lucknow during the siege. Sir L. M'Clintock was the hero of the day, and a perfect tempest of applause greeted him as he received his degree. Great cheering also followed the conferring of an honorary M.A. degree on the Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain at Lucknow during the late siege. Three hearty cheers were at this point given for the Prince of Wales, who graciously acknowledged them; after which, the Crewian Oration was recited by Mr. Arnold, the Professor of Poetry. The prizes were then rehearsed in the following order:—the English Essay, by Mr. Holland, of Exeter; the Latin Essay, by Mr. Broughton, of Balliol; the Newdegate, by Mr. Symonds, of Balliol; and the Garsford (verse) prize, by Mr. Chute, of Balliol. All were heard with attention, and the Newdegate received no small amount of applause.

An Irish nobleman has just sailed for Italy with large quantities of arms and ammunition, not forgetting a large supply of money too. Lady —— accompanied her husband.—*Court Journal.*

Died recently, aged eighty-eight, J. Birks, Esq., of Hemingfield, known as the "honest lawyer." His name became familiar by an act of uprightness and generosity not often equalled. A client disinherited his daughter, and left the whole of his large fortune to Mr. Birks and another gentleman, when Mr. Birks at once made over the property to the daughter.

THE LATE G. P. R. JAMES.—A very interesting incident in the life of the late eminent novelist has been told us by one of his oldest and most intimate literary friends; and it tells so highly in favour of the late Mr. James's generous and honourable disposition, that it ought not be reserved only for private relating. When Mr. James was a young man, his cousin was about to marry the daughter of an eminent lawyer of the time; and the title-deeds of this gentleman's entailed property were, at the request of the father of the young lady, submitted to his examination. The keen lawyer discovered that the parents of the gentleman, although moving in the best society of London, had never been married. Mr. James was made acquainted with this awkward fact, and at the same time informed that he himself was the heir-at-law. The match was about to be broken off, and much distress occasioned on both sides; when Mr. James, having quietly taken possession of the property, went at once to the unhappy young man, his relative, and conveyed to him the whole of the property, which amounted to a very handsome independence.—*Globe.*

Literature.

The Province of Reason: A Criticism of the Bampton Lecture on "The Limits of Religious Thought." By JOHN YOUNG, LL.D., Author of "The Christ of History," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

ALL our reading and reflection on Mr. Mansel's now-famous Bampton Lecture has confirmed and settled us in our first impression, which has been since expressed in various ways, that the argument of the book has no logical result but *absolute scepticism*. The only alternative it admits, namely, abject submission to the words of a revelation resting on merely external evidences, is, we contend, rendered impossible, for the author himself and those agreeing in his reasonings, by his destruction of the reliableness of the human understanding and moral sense. It has been to us shocking, and full of evil augury, that so large a proportion of our evangelical theologians has been ready to accept, as serviceable to true religion, the most vicious work in philosophical theology, that has appeared in England in modern times. We rejoice that one so well qualified by a striking combination of mental powers, and by the requisite theological and philosophical culture, as is Dr. Young, has entered into the great and significant controversy opened by Mr. Mansel: and we rank his careful and lofty-spirited work amongst the truest and noblest books of the time; while we regard it as more satisfactory in replying to the Lecturer on *principles*, than any criticism that has yet appeared.

Dr. Young states, more forcibly than we could, the conclusion to which, as we have said, we find ourselves returning after each reconsideration of Mr. Mansel's lectures:—

"To me, if the principles of the Bampton Lecture on the *Limits of Religious Thought* be conceded, the chief attribute of humanity, as constituted by the Great Father, is laid in the dust, the sacred Scriptures are an elaborate and meaningless pretence, the possibility of worship and of trust in the Supreme is destroyed, and, above all, the authority of conscience, and the immutable foundations of morality are undermined."

With such powerful reasons for attempting to arrest the influence of the work, it is only in the way of marking out, if possible, with some decisiveness, "the rightful Province of Reason," that Dr. Young has laboured: exhaustive criticism, or formal discussion of the whole subject, he has not essayed. And our present notice is chiefly confined to the first two sections of his volume; that we may rather offer an inducement to its full perusal, than, by vainly seeking to give an account of its whole argument, lend a sanction to the notion that it can be appreciated, and its controversial value be seized upon, with anything less than thorough study.

An introductory section opens with some very just remarks on *reaction*, especially in the departments of mental philosophy and the more sacred sphere of theology. The inherent vice of reaction is, as stated in a truism quoted by the author, that it can "rarely be temperately wise, or even simply just." The extreme character of the confessed reaction led, or at least championed, by Mr. Mansel, is pointed out: and in strong, earnest, telling words, it is protested—

"It is extreme. It goes too far to be quite within the law of equity and wisdom. It is too exterminating, too mercilessly destructive to be wholly merited. The effect also is utterly depressing and prostrating. Limited as human powers confessedly are, we shudder at abject intellectual denudation. It is one thing to admire heartily the extended and varied learning of an accomplished writer, the vigorous, sometimes eloquent periods that flow from his practised pen, his dialectic power, his logical subtilty, facility and courage, and to bow unfeignedly to the purity of his motives; but it is quite another thing to consent to the justice of his conclusions. No. The impression abides and deepens—it is too much: it cannot be true; these principles are not in harmony with the deep convictions lodged in our nature, or with our most cherished hopes. Man must be able to know more of the Great Being than this writer will allow, *must* be able to reach some essentially true thoughts, respecting Him. Nor is it doubtful, as he asserts it is, whether what constitutes virtue, moral excellence on earth among men, does also constitute virtue, moral excellence, among all orders of rational creatures. Conscience is not a temporary guide for this world only, is not the proclaimer of arbitrary distinctions and of mere human modifications of morality, but a divine voice in the soul, announcing what is eternally, immutably, universally right—right in itself, right for men, right for all rational beings, and right for ever and ever!

"Here is a high and extended argument—an elaborate book! On what? The Infinite, the Unconditioned, the Absolute. This author boldly goes into the region of inconceivable, *à priori* truths, the region of pure abstraction, the region of mere subjective logic. But the principle which he seeks to establish, is that the human mind is incapable of reasoning respecting the Infinite, incapable of conceiving the Infinite at all. Either his course is legitimate, and then his principle is demolished; or his course is illegitimate and nugatory, and then his principle is yet undefended, unestablished. In any case, the false impression is created that human reason must be an irreconcilable foe to Christians and to Christianity; for nothing, it seems, will content them but to forbid imperatively every effort of reason to approach and adore the Great Being. And then, the evil is a grave and terrible one, that philosophy and religion alike are left surrounded with insoluble contradictions and impenetrable uncertainties."

A chapter on "Rationalism" contains a necessary defence of the pure and simple idea of that word as "*the* proper and necessary demand" of the nature of rational beings. The "bad odour" of the word is not to be wondered at. Dr. Young leaves no doubt on his readers' minds as to his own essential antagonism to the rationalism of Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, of Strauss, Bauer, and Feuerbach. But, in a further chapter on "German Philosophical Rationalism,"—which, by the way, has a very important independent value as a brief and intelligible account of the most remarkable tendency of modern speculation,—he establishes the position, that, only of German rationalism, in its wild and ruinous extremes, are the severe and scorching words of Mr. Mansel true; and that, whatever taint of its influence our home literature may show, or however welcome translations of Strauss, Feuerbach, and Comte may have been, there is, in English Theology, nothing whatever that answers to the rationalistic school of the continent; and then justly protests against "identifying persons, clerical or lay, not formally indicted, but perfectly well-known, with the worst details of a system which, as a whole, they would utterly repudiate," on no other ground than that they "have seemed to attach higher authority to human reason than is meet, or have treated sacred questions in too free and rash a spirit." Defining Rationalism, in the true sense, as "the effort to discover a consistency between the dictates of intelligence and the articles of faith"—to make out, as prompted by an inward irrepressible tendency, the harmony of "primitive data of our rational and moral nature with the outward written revelation,"—it is said of it—

"There *is* a rationalism—it must be held all the more firmly, because the too indiscriminate and too strong language of the Bampton Lecture would blind us to the fact; there is a rationalism, not German—if so invidious and offensive a use of an honoured national name may be pardoned—not German and not infidel, and not presumptuous, and not godless—a rationalism reverent, humble, pious, which, unless we be false to the constitution of our minds, false to what is higher than our minds, eternal truth, and false to the Great Being, the Father of our minds and the Fountain of truth, we dare not, must not, never must forego."

The second section, is "Concerning Applications of Logic." In the course of some "preliminary criticisms," it is justly stated, in general terms, that Mr. Mansel owes to Sir William Hamilton "substantially and virtually" the whole of "that portion of his work devoted to continuous reasoning:"—the argument is, indeed, extended, altered, and has special additions, but is not made stronger or truer in the lecturer's hands. A considerable advantage over Mr. Mansel is, in our judgment, effectually gained in the following passage; which exposes "a palpable blunder" at the outset of his argument, on the distinction, *so far as his own purposes go*, of the Infinite and the Absolute.

"The lecturer accepts, without a word of vindication, the distinction between the Infinite and the Absolute, which can rest only on the authority of Hamilton. Neither Kant, nor Fichte, nor Schelling, nor Hegel marks any noticeable difference in the meaning of these words. Etymologically, they amount to much the same thing, and at least by the German metaphysicians they are used indifferently. Hamilton takes a course peculiar to himself, and constitutes the Unconditioned a genus, of which the Infinite and the Absolute are the species. Perhaps the exigencies of his system, and especially his favourite theory of causality, needed this distinction. At all events, for himself he selects the pair of contraries—an absolute whole, and an absolute part, a whole all inclusive, such that it cannot be conceived as part of a larger whole, a part so small that it cannot be conceived as a whole, capable of being again divided into parts—and gives to them the name of the Absolute, completed, finished, perfect, whole, *the unconditionally limited*. What is meant by the whole and the part, thus described, may be intelligible. But I am not ashamed to confess that, when this is called the unconditionally limited, I do not understand the words, nor do I believe that they are capable of being understood by any person. To me, they are not sense, as little so, as would be the expression, solidly liquid, or coldly hot. Unconditionally limited! The first term is directly contradictory of the second. At all events, it was not justifiable, even in Sir William Hamilton, that a formula, *at least* apparently contradictory, should be noted by him as the Absolute; that is to say, should usurp for its own use a term already occupied, quite in a different sense—namely, as synonymous with the Infinite. But yet less justifiable is it in the Bampton lecturer to take up the supposed distinction between the Infinite and the Absolute, as if it were universally admitted, especially since, as we shall presently find, he had not even Hamilton's ground for making any distinction at all.

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"But the extraordinary fact is, that while the lecturer resolves to distinguish the Infinite from the Absolute, he does not use the latter term in Hamilton's sense at all, though this be *the only sense*, which makes it, however, strangely and contradictorily, distinguishable from the Infinite. In a note on his second lecture, he tells us, 'the other sense in which the Absolute is contradictory of the Infinite, is irrelevant to the present argument.' (p. 301.) But Hamilton says, 'in *this* acceptation,'—he means, *as contradictory* of the Infinite—'for myself, I exclusively use it,'—the term Absolute. (p. 13.) *The* meaning which the lecturer attaches to the Absolute

is the very one which it never bears in Hamilton's use of the word; namely, 'aloof from relation, comparison, limitation, condition, dependence,' &c., and it is thus, says Hamilton, tantamount to τὸ ἀπολύτον of the lower Greeks. 'In *this* meaning,' he adds, *i.e. the* meaning selected by the Bampton lecturer—'the Absolute is not opposed to the Infinite.' It *is* not indeed, it is not even distinguishable from it."

That which has commended the "Limits of Religious Thought" to many cautious thinkers and devout believers amongst us, is its rebuke and denial of pretensions, truly proud and vain, with which it has been attempted to construct *a philosophy* of the Infinite. That it does this self-destructively, as an argument, is the failure we charge on it: that it proceeds by laying in ruins Reason and *therefore* Faith is the evil we attribute to it. But it is a good thing that Dr. Young has clearly stated how far all sound thinkers must necessarily go with the purpose of the Bampton Lecture.

"Most would agree—*do* in fact agree—though this is very far from the impression suggested in the Bampton Lecture—that there is so much of inscrutable mystery in the region of the Divine, so much that is necessarily incomprehensible, that anything approaching to a *system*, a fully comprehended and explained philosophy, with the ground principles on which it rests, is never to be reached. The grand error, but not of extreme rationalists, at least, not of them only—of theologians is, that they have philosophised too much, and not well; that they do philosophise, philosophise falsely, and profess to give forth a round whole of religious truth, a completed scheme which leaves comparatively little unexplained. It cannot be. Hints *towards* such an issue, more or less inspiring and precious, may be possible; occasional gleams in one direction and another, openings into the deep unknown, the recovery here of one patch of surface hitherto dark, and there of another, and bringing them within the range of the light, may be possible. But anything approaching to a complete philosophy of the Infinite, or a philosophy of religious truth, natural or revealed, few will hesitate to pronounce a mere impossibility. But many who would readily make this admission, shrink back from such conclusions as those of the Bampton lecturer, and especially from his (as I judge) not satisfactory method of supporting them."

In a discussion of the *Infinite* and the *Absolute*—"disastrous terms," especially in Theology—Dr. Young lights on another confusion which has plunged Mr. Mansel into no small part of his fallacious reasoning. He has overlooked a distinction fundamental to the whole question.

"It must be noticed emphatically, that there is a vast distinction, which is thoroughly overlooked by the lecturer not in this place merely, but throughout the entire discussion, and the overlooking of which necessarily creates confused and fallacious reasoning. It is the distinction, between a *supposed* quantitative Infinite, and *the* qualitative Infinite. Let the notion be attempted, however vain, of 'The Infinite Whole'—a quantity, an amount, including everything, to which nothing by possibility can be added, and from which nothing by possibility be subtracted. *This* Infinite—if a fiction so baseless may be suffered to keep itself, for a moment, before our imagination—is strictly one, and there *can* be nothing besides. This is *the* Infinite (if you will), and there can be nothing but this Infinite. It can admit of no parts. Partition is at once destructive of the conception, or rather the fiction. Distinct, separate personality is impossible; distinct, separate qualities or attributes are impossible. But the *qualitative* Infinite involves no such necessary results. *An* Infinite, as to duration, does not render a finite, as to duration—which is another and separate thing—impossible to our thought. Without contradiction, the two may co-exist. So also, distinct and separate personality is not here swallowed up and lost, as in the One Infinite. *An* Infinite Being—quite remote from the notion of a quantity, an amount, to which nothing can be added without destroying it—does not render the existence of a finite being or of finite beings impossible to our thought. Without contradiction, they may co-exist. Even beyond this, an Infinite attribute does not render another distinct and different Infinite attribute, or many distinct and different Infinite attributes, impossible to our thought.

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"Again: it is maintained that the Absolute must include in itself all being and all modes of being, actual and possible, not even excepting evil, There are two distinct applications of which these terms, the Infinite, the Absolute, are, or at least in this work are held to be, susceptible:—1st, to the one Absolute Being, God—(the words are not mine; I shall by-and-by try to show that they are false and contradictory). 2nd, to the Whole, the all-inclusive Whole, without distinction of Divine or human, Infinite or finite, the All, the τὸ πᾶν of the early Greeks.

"It is perplexing that the lecturer takes advantage of both of these senses, and passes them inexplicably from one hand to the other, of course undesignedly, but never keeps fixedly to either. You have references that can apply only to 'The One,' and again, others that can apply only to 'The All;' but, you have no security that the same application shall be retained in two successive illustrations. He turns from the one to the other without notice.

"In the case immediately before us, it is manifestly intended to convey that 'The One,' the Infinite, living Being, must include all existence, not even excepting evil. But it is overlooked that an antagonist has still the alternative of 'The All,' the all-inclusive Whole. *This* he might argue is *the* Absolute, and *this* contains in itself all actual modes of being and all possibility of being. But what then? what is gained by the admission, the admission of a fact which nobody denies, however they may deal with it? What is gained by it? Nothing; at least by the lecturer, in the present stage of his reasoning, literally nothing."

Perhaps this is enough of such a discussion for the columns of a newspaper; and we will soon pause. But that there may be no mistake on a point we have referred to—Mr. Mansel's indebtedness, in a particular respect, to Hamilton—we must call attention to a careful comparison of the "Scottish and Oxonian Philosophies," which we think results in establishing fully the following contrasts:—

"1st, in a spirit repressive of speculation and of philosophical inquiry, and one stimulative and quickening in the highest degree; 2nd, in totally opposite views of the proper objects of philosophy and of the relation of philosophy to theology; 3rd, in no less opposite views of conscience and of immutable morality; and 4th, in a mere discursive understanding on the one hand and a higher reason on the other hand, the author of the Bampton Lecture is thoroughly and essentially separated from Sir William Hamilton. I am prepared to maintain, that wherever the philosophy of the able work, on *The Limits of Religious Thought*, may finds its source, it is not and cannot be, in the system of Hamilton, the fundamental principles of which are utterly irreconcileable with its structure, its conclusions, and its entire tendency in spirit."

The conclusion—one of most solemn interest to a believer in revelation—on which Mr. Mansel drives his followers, it will be remembered, is, that God is *not* revealed to us *as He is;* for God is the Infinite, the Infinite is God, and we cannot conceive the Infinite, and therefore our human conception of God is "*not the true one.*" To this, to us, dreadful and destroying doctrine, Dr. Young thus replies:—

"Revelation *represents* God to mankind, and there are manifestly only two senses in which it *can* do so—either truly or untruly. Truly or untruly?—that is the great question. The Bampton lecturer, not once, but times without number, vehemently resists the idea that God is or can be represented *as He is*. Can there be an alternative but this, that He must then be represented *as He is not?* Quite in consistency with this alternative, we read of 'those regulative ideas of the Deity, which are sufficient to guide our practice, but not to satisfy our intellect; of truths *intended* not to satisfy our reason, but to guide our practice.' The Scriptures 'tell us, *not* what God is *in Himself*, but *how He wills* that we should think of Him; they are intended to tell us not what God is *in His absolute nature*, but *how He wills* that we should think of Him in our present state.' On the whole, it is as plain as very intelligible words can make it, that for our sakes God is represented, *not as He is*, but *as He is not*. The knowledge communicated to us is not the true knowledge, but only 'that which is best adapted to our wants and our training.' The deliberate judgment of the lecturer is expressed in the following decisive sentences:—'How far that knowledge (given in the Scriptures) represents God *as He is*—in other words, *truly* represents God—we *know not.*' 'Our conceptions of God, the conceptions *we are compelled* to adopt, may, indeed, be but partial truth, but they cannot be *total falsehood.*' 'Our human conception of the Infinite,' of God who alone is the Infinite, 'is *not the true one.*' This is the verdict on the awful question—'Not True,' yet 'Not Total Falsehood;' How far true, or How far false, 'we know not.' I end as I began; something is revealed, but it is *not God. The* thing of all things, which is unrevealed and incapable of being revealed, is God.

"It is a lamentable result! The worship of all Christian churches and congregations, the prayers of all good Christian people, are offered up to *the* unknown Being. We cannot trust our religious consciousness, for, like our bodily senses, it is a colouring, if not distorting medium, through which objects cannot be presented as they are in themselves. We cannot trust divine revelation, for its representations are intentionally not true, though not total falsehood; they teach us, indeed, the mode in which God *wills that we should* think of Him, but we know that that mode is *not true*, though how far it is from the truth we know not. The deep moan of a troubled human heart is wafted across the dark expanse of three thousand years—'O that I knew where I might find Him, that I might come even to His seat!' And in the long interval many and many a spirit in like trouble has lifted up the same burdened cry. There is no answer to it, on the principles with which we have been contending; no answer, save one, which it were merciful to withhold. 'You cannot find *Him;* you cannot know *Him.* Something you may know, something you may find, but *not*, *never*, the true, the real God.'

"But there *is* an answer to the question, of a very different character, and from a very different quarter. 'We know that the Son of God has come and hath given us an understanding *to know* him that is true.' 'This is life eternal, that they might *know* thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.' 'Every one that loveth is born of God and *knoweth* God. He that loveth not knoweth not God, for God *is* love.'"

We have quoted much, and have held our own thoughts in reserve. We would willingly quote more. Dr. Young's book is acute and powerful, ringing with profound conviction and religious feeling, and manifesting a truly philosophical spirit. It is written with exquisite clearness; and has at once more freedom and energy, and not less precision and elegance, than his former works.

My First Journal: a Book for the Young. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK, Author of "Lost and Won," &c. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

PERHAPS not even the most sympathetic and approving reader of this book will lay it down without remarking that it is far too "old" for the journal of a girl of eleven years of age; and certainly it is not at all to be desired that young ladies not yet in their teens should write with such formality, continuousness, and solemn propriety. Apart from the fault of form, however, it is a delicious little book, interesting in incident, sweet in spirit, and full of healthful lessons. It will delight all the young who read it through. And it is especially to be commended to those who have step-mothers, as likely to teach them how to win and keep their love:—even step-mothers themselves might learn from it something to guide them in their difficult and often misrepresented position.

MARRIAGES.

LAWRENCE—CROSS.—June 14, at the Congregational Church, Clapham, by the Rev. J. M. Soule, Mr. George Lawrence, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Cross, of Battersea, Surrey.

FOXWELL—ILES.—June 14, at the Tabernacle, Westerleigh, by the Rev. F. K. Roleston, Mr. Orlando Foxwell, of Gossington Farm, Slimbridge, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr. Richard Iles, of Wapley.

VICK—ILES.—June 14, at the Tabernacle, Westerleigh, Mr. John Nathaniel Vick, of Birr, to Mary, third daughter of Mr Richard Iles.

BRIDGE—GATLEY.—June 14, at the Independent Chapel, Knottingley, by the father of the bride, John Bridge, Esq., of Bollington Mills, Cheshire, to Mary Lightfoot, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Gatley, of Knottingley.

LAISTER—HYATT.—June 16, (by license), at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. George John Allen, B.A., Mr. Joseph Laister, of Cradley Heath, Worcestershire, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Hyatt, of Warwick.

ELCOMBE—DAWE.—June 16, at Esher-street Independent Chapel, Lambeth, by the Rev. J. Marchant, Mr. Josiah Elcombe, of Romsey, to Ellen, fifth daughter of Mr. John Dawe, of Liskeard, Cornwall.

CROSTHWAITE—HAIGH.—June 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Hunslet, by the Rev. A. Bowden, Mr. Charles E. Crosthwaite, of Hunslet, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. J. Haigh near Rothwell.

HAINE—GREY.—June 19, at the Baptist Chapel, Wells, by the Rev. B. Davies, Mr. William Haine, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Grey, both of Glastonbury.

JONES—GOODY.—June 19, at Head Gate Chapel, Colchester, by the Rev. George Thomson, Mr. Edward A. Jones, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Fanny, daughter of H. S. Goody, Esq., of Colchester.

DOLBY—ALLISS.—June 20, at the Independent Chapel, Stamford, by the Rev. B. O. Bendall, Mr. William Pretty Dolby, to Miss Eliza Alliss.

HOLL—LOMAS.—June 20, at the Baptist Chapel, St. Clement's, Norwich, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, Mr. Edwin Holl, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Lomas, saw manufacturer, of that city.

FOX—TUCKETT.—June 20, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Frenchay, Joseph H. Fox, Esq., of Woolcombe House, near Wellington, Somerset, to Mariana Fox, second daughter of Francis Tuckett, Esq., of Frenchay.

SMITH—MASON.—June 21, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Westminster, John Wilson Smith, of Bradford, to Mariana, second daughter of the late Joshua Mason, jun., Waterford.

DEATHS.

SUMMERS.—April 23, at Adelaide, South Australia, Nathaniel, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Summers, of Bristol, aged forty-three years.

ELDRIDGE.—June 11, at his residence, Norfolk-villa, Brixton, after a few hours' illness, Mr. Thomas Eldridge, the beloved father of the Rev. S. Eldridge, aged seventy-two. "He was not, for God took him."

FENNINGS.—June 17, Emma Maria Fennings, daughter of James Fennings, Esq., of Clapham-park, aged fifteen years.

SMITH.—June 18, at his residence, 33, Eaton-square, Seth Smith, Esq., in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

COLLIER.—June 17, at Earlswood, John Spencer, the son of the Rev. J. T. Collier, Downton, Wilts.

SCALES.—June 24, at Leeds, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Scales.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange was closed, owing to the Volunteer Review. On Monday the funds were again flat. The unfavourable state of the weather, the heaviness of the Paris Bourse, and the announcement of the Russian Loan, combined, with the large supply of stock in the market, to check all tendency to recovery. To-day great dullness has prevailed, but at the close prices were a trifle higher. Consols, which closed yesterday at 98⅜, ex. div., for the 10th July, opened this morning at 93¼ to ⅜, and closed at 93⅜, "buyers."

The Discount Market continues active, and, the supply of money being rather scanty, there is an indisposition to do business unless at a fractional advance upon the Bank minimum. For six months' bills 5 to 5½ per cent. is asked. A brisk business was done at the Bank. The demand for money in the Stock Exchange is likewise active, at 4 to 4½ per cent. on English Government securities, and some considerable loans were obtained to-day from the Bank of England at 4 per cent.

The long expected proposals for the new Russian loan were issued yesterday morning by Messrs. Baring. The total is 8,000,000*l.* of 4½ per cent. stock, at 92 (which will amount to 7,360,000*l.*), and the dividends are to be payable, on the 1st of June and 1st of December, at Baring's, in London, or Hope's, at Amsterdam. There is to be a sinking fund of 1½ per cent. per annum for the redemption of the bonds by lottery at par, and the first drawing will take place in June, 1862.

The foreign stock market continues very quiet. In the share markets there was no feature of the least interest. The fortnightly settlement in this department will commence to-morrow.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,150,985	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,484,900
		Gold Bullion	15,675,985
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,150,985		£30,150,985

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,704,106
Rest	3,240,081	Public Deposits	8,688,191	Other Securities ..	19,325,818
Other Deposits	12,115,000	Notes	9,324,060
Seven Day and other Bills	640,128	Gold & Silver Coin	822,561
	£39,236,500		£39,236,500

June 21, 1860. W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

Friday, June 22, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

FAULKNER, J., Commercial-road, Surrey, cab proprietor, July 5, Aug. 2.

HILLIARD, W., otherwise BEVIS, H. W., Burghclere, Hampshire, malster, July 5, Aug. 9.

TOMBS, J., Church-street, Westminster, builder, July 5, Aug. 3.

CURTIS, G., Landport, licensed victualler, July 4, Aug. 7.

BLACKBURN, J. B., Norwich, currier, July 4, Aug. 7.
HARRISON, T., Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, tailor, July 4, Aug. 7.
CLARK, J. B., Droitwich, salt manufacturer, July 5, Aug 3.
HOLLAND, J. and S. H., Birmingham, printers, July 2 and 30.
CHILTON, J., Stone, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturer, July 5 and 27.
YOUNG, J., Highbridge, Somersetshire, draper, July 3 and 30.
HOPKINS, E. J., Fishponds, Gloucestershire, draper, July 2 and 30.
REVITT, W., Sheffield, razor manufacturer, July 7 and 28.
MORGAN, J., Manchester, clay merchant, July 3 and 24.

Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

BANKRUPTS

PENN, T., and PENN, W. T., boot and shoe manufacturers, Fore-street, Cripplegate, City, July 9, Aug. 6.
LILLIE, G. H., tanner, Berdmondsey, July 9, Aug. 6.
VERNON, T. W., ironmaster, Bilston, July 11 and 30.
FRYER, W., boot and shoe manufacturer, Norwich, July 10, Aug. 14.
BAKER, R., needle dealer, Ipsley, Warwickshire, July 26 and 27.
BONSER, T., auctioneer, Plungar, Leicestershire, July 6, Aug. 2.
PICKSLAY, E. J., scrivener, Wakefield, July 12, Aug. 3.
GANNETT, C., outfitter, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, July 9, Aug. 21.
CRAWFORD, J. W., grocer, Lincoln, July 18, Aug. 15.
SANDFORD, G. J., linen draper, High-street, Marylebone, July 6, Aug. 7.
HOLDEN, H., cattle dealer, Doncaster, and HOLDEN, R. W., cattle dealer, Sheffield, July 7, Aug. 4.

LADIES, does the article you use for your hair please you? If not, then immediately inquire for a list of R. Hovenden's Proprietary articles, such as Churcher's Toilet Cream, Churcher's Resertive Hair Wash, Hovenden's Bears' Grease, the cheapest articles of the kind ever offered to the public. Those who have failed in procuring a good dye for the hair, should purchase Batchelor's Instantaneous 'Columbian Hair Dye, in the New York original packets. Proprietors of Hair-cutting saloons, and vendors of perfumery, will save immensely by resorting to R Hovenden's Wholesale Perfumery and Frizzett Warehouses, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., or 5, Marlborough-street, W. N.B.—If your perfumer should not happen to have a list, it can be had by application to R. Hovenden, as above.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] — HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — CERTAINTY AGAINST SUPPOSITION.—In how many diseases is a treatment founded merely on supposed causes, commenced and continued to the protraction of the disorder and danger of the patient? This can by no possibility occur from these celebrated Pills. With the utmost certainty they will remove all impurities from the body, and conduct it towards health, whether a particular complaint be really in existence, or only in supposition. Holloway's Pills exercise their power in driving pestilential humours from the human system, whether contaminating the secretions or the blood. They remove by a peculiar purifying process eve ything that proves pernicious to vigour and health, and so prevent innumerable maladies which might creep on us stealthily, without exciting suspicion.
PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanze, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 25.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat, 1,282 qrs from Cronstadt, 630 qrs Konigsberg, 13,466 qrs Danzig, 6,685 qrs Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 2,080 qrs Hamburg, 3,684 qrs Denmark, 1,015 qrs Sweden, 801 qrs Holland, 2,920 qrs Sulina. Barley, 1,089 qrs from Memel, 865 qrs Danzig, 4,033 qrs Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 836 qrs Sweden and Denmark, 1,090 qrs Venice. Oats, 41,545 qrs from Russia, 5,160 qrs Konigsberg, 553 qrs Danzig, 5,831 qrs Pomerania, 591 qrs Hamburg, 7,812 qrs Denmark, 21,677 qrs Sweden, 11,425 qrs East Friesland and Holland. 1,203 qrs Antwerp. Pease, 800 qrs from Konigsberg, 300 qrs Danzig. Tares, 849 qrs. Flour, 1,871 sacks from France, 2,458 sacks Spain, 1,112 sacks Hamburg, Stettin, &c. We had a liberal supply of English wheat at market this morning, and the arrivals of foreign in the past week have been large. The trade to-day was dull, and much of the English left unsold at the close of the market; the few sales made were at 1s to 2s under last Monday's prices. In foreign little was done, although rather less money would have been taken. Flour dull, and 1s per sack cheaper. Barley firm at last week's prices. Beans and peas fully as dear. We had a large arrival of oats, and prices were fully 1s per qr lower for best qualities, and 1s to 1s 6 per qr for heated inferior samples. Linseed and cakes unaltered.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	56	58	Dantzig	58	64
Ditto White	58	62	Konigsberg, Red	54	62
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	—	Pomeranian, Red	58	62
Scotch	—	—	Rostock	58	62
Rye	34	36	Danish and Holstein	56	60
Barley, English	28	34	East Friesland	52	56
Scotch	26	30	Petersburg	50	56
Malt (pale)	64	68	Riga and Archangel	—	—
Beans, mazagan	36	44	Polish Odessa	52	56
Ticks	—	—	Marianopoli	54	58
Harrow	—	—	Taganrog	—	—
Pigeon	—	—	Egyptian	40	44
Peas, White	40	42	American (U.S.)	54	62
Grey	38	40	Barley, Pomeranian	30	32
Maple	38	40	Konigsberg	—	—
Boilers	—	—	Danish	30	32
Tares (English new)	36	42	East Friesland	26	28
Foreign	—	—	Egyptian	27	28
Oats (English new)	23	29	Odessa	27	28
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs	50	54	Beans—		
Linseed, English	—	—	Horse	37	40
Baltic	50	53	Pigeon	40	42
Black Sea	50	53	Egyptian	34	36
Hempseed	30	34	Peas, White	40	42
Canaryseed	50	54	Oats—		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112lbs. English	—	—	Dutch	21	27
German	—	—	Jahde	21	27
French	—	—	Danish	20	23
American	—	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22	25
Linseed Cakes, 12l 10s to 13l 0s			Swedish	23	26
Rape Cakes, 4l 10s to 5l 0s per ton			Petersburg	22	24
Rapeseed, 25l 0s to 26l 0s per last			Flour, per bar. of 196lbs. —		
			New York	29	32
			Spanish, per sack	—	—
			Carrawayseed, per cwt.	30	35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The show of foreign stock here to-day was moderate, and sales progressed slowly, on rather easier terms. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up were again rather limited, and in but middling condition. The weather being very wet, the attendance of buyers was less numerous, and the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. The best Scots sold at 5s 6d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire comprised 2,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 450 various breeds; and from Scotland, 40 Scots and crosses. The show of sheep was again very moderate. The best Downs and half-breds were in fair request, at full quotations; but other kinds moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Lambs—the supply of which was tolerably good—were very dull, and 4d to 6d per 8lbs cheaper. The top figure was 6s 6d. We were fairly supplied with calves, which changed hands steadily at full quotations. The pork trade was heavy; yet, in most transactions prices were supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	2	to 4	4	Pr. coarse woolled	5	0	to 5	2
Second quality	4	8	5	0	Prime Southdown	5	4	5	6
Prime large oxen	5	2	5	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	6	5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	5	4	5	6	Prime small	5	2	5	8
Coarse inf. sheep	4	0	4	4	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	4	6	4	10	Neat sm. porkers	4	8	5	0

Lambs 5s 0d to 6s 6d.

Suckling calves, 20s to 23s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 25.

Very moderate supplies of meat are on offer here to-day. Trade, generally, is inactive, yet prices continue to rule very high.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	6	to 3	10	Small pork	4	10	to 5	0
Middling ditto	4	0	4	4	Inf. mutton	3	10	4	2
Prime large do	4	6	4	8	Middling ditto	4	4	4	8
Do. small do.	4	10	5	0	Prime ditto	4	10	5	2
Large pork	4	0	4	6	Veal	4	4	5	0

Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 2d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, June 26.

TEA.—The dealings in the private market have been limited, as large quantities are announced for public sale on the 27th inst. Prices are steady, as the last accounts from China are considered favourable.

SUGAR.—There has been a very limited inquiry for home consumption, and, in some instances, prices have shown a downward tendency. In the refined market a steady business has been transacted at late quotations.

COFFEE.—There has been a very limited inquiry, but prices remain firm for all descriptions. The stocks on hand compared with those of the same period of last year show an increase of about 400 tons.

RICE.—The market is very quiet, and prices generally are unaltered.

SALTPETRE.—No business of any importance has been transacted, and quotations are steady.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,341 firkins butter, and 2,314 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 17,349 casks butter, and 1,306 bales bacon. Irish butter is almost neglected in this market; and the few sales effected were at a decline of 1s and 2s per cwt., English and foreign, being preferred by the dealers, being considerably lower in price. Best Dutch 96s. While Irish will command a ready sale at 1s per cwt more than the finest English or foreign, the shipments from Ireland to this market must continue small. Bacon market very firm, at a further advance of 2s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, June 25.—Market heavy, at the reduction of last day. Hetton's, 18s 6d; Lambton, 18s.; South Hetton's, 18s 6d; Gosforth, 16s 6d; Horton, 16s 6d; Wharncliffe, 16s 3d; Tanfield, 13s; Hartley's, 16s; Russell Hiltons, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 46; left from last day, 19.—Total, 65.

HOPS, Monday, June 25.—We have but little change to report in our market, which remains firm at a slight advance for fine and coloury samples on last week's currency. The prevalence of unpropitious weather retards the growth of the bine, and has increased its unhealthy character. The present prospect is much against the duty, 175,000*l.* being realised.

WOOL, Monday, June 25.—The high quotations current in the manufacturing districts continue to impart great confidence to the holders of English wool in London. Since our last report the dealings have been only to a moderate extent; nevertheless, prices have ruled firm, both for long and short wools, the stock of which is now reduced to a narrow compass.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 25.—Only a small supply of potatoes are on offer, and the demand for them is steady, at from 80s to 140s per ton. New qualities move off steadily, at from 8s to 10s per cwt. Last week's imports were 1,332 baskets from Rotterdam, and 263 baskets from Dunkirk.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, June 23.—Cabbages are now excellent in quality, and the market is overstocked with lettuces. Prices for vegetables generally are becoming more moderate. French produce continues to be largely imported. Grapes have not altered since our last report. Apricots, pears, and other fruits from the south of France, have just made their appearance. Strawberries are tolerably plentiful. Cob nuts realise 1s per lb. Green gooseberries fetch 3d per quart. Peas and broad beans may now be obtained. New potatoes may be had at from 2d to 4d per lb. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Azaleas, Heaths, Primulas, Geraniums, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

SEEDS, Monday, June 25.—There is no noticeable change in the trade for seeds. Continuance of unsettled weather causes all descriptions of seed to be held firmly, but without leading to transactions as yet. The advance in value noted in canaryseed lately has brought forward better supplies, and this morning the trade was steady without further advance.

OILS, Monday, June 25.—There is a good business doing in cocoa-nut oil, at full quotations. Fine palm is selling at 45s; Rape 43s 6d. Linseed is firm at 28s 6d to 28s 9d on the spot. Lard oil, 58s; tallow ditto, 39s. Olive moves off freely, on former terms. Fine sperm is selling at 92*l* to 92*l* 10s. Seal is dull. Other oils rule about stationary.

TALLOW, Monday, June 25.—Owing to the scarcity of town tallow our market continues very firm at extreme rates. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s 9d per cwt. Town tallow 52s net cash. Rough fat 2s 9½d. per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock	17859	15337	11545	12365	21968
Price of Yellow Candle	47s 0d to 0s 0d	72s 0d to 0s 0d	53s 6d to 0s 0d	55s 9d to 0s 0d	52s 9d to 0s 0d
Delivery last Week	2043	1004	846	1028	1822
Ditto from the 1st of June	6879	4947	3142	3301	6224
Arrived last Week	1822	780	1514	1012	1234
Ditto from the 1st of June	7022	7140	6120	3535	4098
Price of Town Tallow	48s 0d	60s 3d	52s 0d	55s 9d	53s 6d

Advertisements.

TO CHEMISTS.—A YOUTH, aged Seventeen, is in WANT of a SITUATION as IMPROVER.
Address, Chemicus, Post-office, Northampton.

TO RELIGIOUS and BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—A GENTLEMAN, of good address, of business habits, and accustomed to public speaking, desires an ENGAGEMENT as SECRETARY or AGENT to a Religious or Benevolent Society. Unexceptional References to ministers and gentlemen of various denominations.
Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Bristol

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.
"In leap-year they have power to choose,
The men no charter to refuse"—Chaucer.
This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.

BERDOE'S UNIVERSAL CAPES.—The extensive sale of these Garments is their best recommendation. FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., of every description upon economical principles, such as will commend themselves to all thinking persons. Boys' Suit Elevenpence per inch (according to height). Business established more than fifty years.
WALTER BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (North Side).

TEA.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.
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LAWRENCE HYAM is everywhere celebrated for the becoming style and finished beauty of his Clothing for Children, Boys, and Youths. Perfectly New Styles in Children's Dresses, Boys' Suits, and Single Garments are now on view.

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CITY: 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET.
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TRY SANDS' PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS, the cheapest and best in London.

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ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

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Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

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Barrels containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112 lbs., with measure, 40s. each.

Cases containing 448 Feeds, weighing nett 112 lbs., in Packets, 45s. each.

Carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

Nutritive Value	£15
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Total	£140 per Ton.

Showing a profit of £100 per Ton, through the use of this invaluable compound, adapted for the seasoning of all kinds of food for animals.

Agents required in every Town where none are already appointed.

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Supplies every description of STATIONERY and ACCOUNT-BOOKS, at the lowest possible prices for Good Materials and Workmanship.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS,
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SUPPLY the Consumer direct from their Manufactory, at their Show-rooms, London-Bridge, E.C., which contain by far the largest Stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the World.

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Electro-Silver Plate on Hard Nickel Silver.	"FIDDLE." Plated strong.	"FIDDLE." Plated extra strong.	"THREADED." Plated strong.	"THREADED." Plated extra strong.	"KING'S." Plated strong.	"KING'S." Plated extra strong.	"LILY" Plated extra strong.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Spoons, full size, per dozen	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0
Do. Forks .. .. „	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0
Dessert Spoons .. „	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0
Do. Forks .. „	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0
Tea Spoons .. .. „	16 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	36 0	36 0

Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Egg Spoons, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoons, at proportionate prices.
Estimates Furnished for services of Plate and Cutlery for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.
A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, Free by Post on application.

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AND QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas	3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees	1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong ..	3s. 8d.	£1 2 0	
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder ..	4s 6d.	0 4 6	
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea ..	3s. 4d.	0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee ..	1s. 6d.	0 4 6	
1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot..	1s. 4d.	£0 1 4	
1 lb. of Best Mustard	1s. 6d.	0 1 6	
		£2 0 6	

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

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(Four Doors from the Market,)
SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c., &c.

An Elastic Monthly Suspendary Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards —Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

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VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.

Prepared only by
R. WATERS, 2, MARTIN'S-LANE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world.
Wholesale Agents—Lewis, Watkins, and Co., Worcester.

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at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.
CLARET, 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
PORT, 24s., 28s., 33s. per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.
FINEST SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS, 28s. per case.
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.
COLONIAL WINES, 24s. per dozen.

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WINES REDUCED.—
EXCELLENT DINNER CLARET, 24s. and 30s.
SHERRY, PALE or GOLD, 24s. and 30s.
CHABLIS, first quality, 36s.
STILL HOCK and MOSELLE, 36s., 42s.
SAUTERNE, 42s.; BURGUNDY, 36s., 42s.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s.; SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, 42s.
OLD BOTTLED PORT, 42s., 48s. per dozen.
Carriage paid by rail. Price lists on application.
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Claret (Vin Ordinaire)	per dozen	18s.
Chablis (White Burgundy)		18s.
Still Hock or Mosello		25s.
Household Sherry } formerly charged 26s. per		20s.
Household Port } dozen		20s.
South African Port and Sherry	20s. and	24s.
South African Madeira and Amontillado ..		24s.

Bottles included.

Gin, full strength ..	per gallon	11s. 3d.
Burgundy Brandy		15s.
Hollands, the very best .	per one dozen case	25s.

Samples of any four of the above Wines forwarded on receipt of thirty postage stamps. Terms, cash.
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WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

JOHN MIXER and CO. SELL the BEST TEA at the LOWEST PRICE.

GOOD BREAKFAST CONGOU, 3s. 2d.
FINE BLACK TEA, 3s. 6d. and 4s.
FINE and CHOICE COFFEES, always fresh roasted, 14d., 16d., 18d.
TO INVALIDS AND FAMILIES.
PURE TRINIDAD COCOA, prepared, 1s. 4d., requires no boiling.
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Selected Fruits for Christmas at moderate prices. Country orders carefully packed and delivered free of charge to any of the London Railway Termini.

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BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The "Lancet" states,—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange; all the uses of the finest arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

BROWN AND POLSON,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 0d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 10s. 4d.; Seconds, 9s. 8d; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

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Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half-sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

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the most esteemed and best known preparation for making pure gruel; persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use.

ROBINSON'S PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL,
for porridge and oat cake. The analysis of oatmeal proves it to be a strengthening food, and, from its blood-and-bone-making principle, is especially recommended for youth.

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Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn.
ESTABLISHED 1764.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

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DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

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The MIDSUMMER FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the Country.

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In the LIFE DEPARTMENT, FOUR-FIFTHS of the Profits divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement allowed to Assurers, and the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, on the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public safety.

No charge for STAMPS on LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, or for Service in a VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy, to be effected by the borrower.

The Policies of this Company are Paid when the Renewal Premium is received within the THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE, though the Assured have died previously.

To all Agents, Solicitors, and Surveyors, a liberal allowance is made.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE

Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

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For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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Incorporated 1847.

The superiority of the Mutual Principle in Life Assurance is shown by the success attained by Societies so formed; by many Proprietary Companies having been converted into Mutual; and by others having consented to give a portion of their profits to the assured—"Thus affording them NEARLY ALL the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office." But in the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, not only NEARLY ALL, but ALL such advantages belong to the assured. The Management of the Company is under their sole control, and the whole of the profits are theirs—while the assured are entirely free from responsibility, inasmuch as each policy limits the claim under it to the funds of the Company exclusively.

The profits are divided triennially, and may be received by a cash payment, by addition to the amount of the Policy, or by deduction of future premiums, at the option of the assured. At the last two divisions Bonuses equal in Cash to 27½ per cent. of premiums paid, were declared.

By a comparison between two Assurances, one in a Proprietary Company, at a net premium, without profits; the other in this Company with profits, it has been shown that an average saving is made of nearly 50*l.* by taking out a Policy for 500*l.* in this Office.

Amount of Assurances now in force	£1,723,115
Annual Income	£59,335
Accumulated Fund, consisting of the Premiums remaining after payment of all claims on policies and three bonuses, and being nearly 60 per cent. of the whole premiums received on all existing policies	£165,145

The new business of the present year to 26th June exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by £31,400.

Persons assuring during the present year will be entitled to share in the bonus to be declared up to 31st December, 1863. No extra premium is charged to members of Rifle Corps serving in the United Kingdom.

June, 1860. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Capital—Half-a-Million.

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Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the ordinary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on very liberal terms, and Reversions purchased.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies. The insurer has the right, on an ordinary Life Policy, after three years, to cease his payments, and obtain a free Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid, and whatever Bonus may have been added.

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The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

DISCOUNT ON PREMIUMS.—A liberal discount is allowed on insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business in this department.

Every information on the business of the Company obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

By order,
W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.
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Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

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Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.

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Carter respectfully solicit orders for the best Hetton's Wallsend Coals (screened) at 24s.; Best Seconds, 22s.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and 11, King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.

—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, and 15s. per chaldron cash for the BEST COKE, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.

—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 12s.; Silkstone, 22s.; seconds, 21s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; seconds, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—To ensure deliveries at the above prices, all orders should be forwarded without delay to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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The Stoves at 155, Cheapside. The Stable Fitting, &c., at 76A, High Holborn.

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